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# TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

## Objections as to Regularity Overruled.

## Preliminaries Settled and Witnesses Called.

## He is Abundantly Supplied With Able Counsel.

## Full Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

## Fresh Interest in the Trial Manifested by the Public.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

WIRZ TRIAL.

Again to-day the court-room was crowded with spectators to hear the Wirz trial, and many were compelled to go away without getting a peep inside, there being no room for the hundreds continually applying for admission.

The prisoner seemed more composed and reconciled to-day than at any previous time since the commencement of the trial. He evinces greater intelligence as we become more familiar with him; and, looking at the man, and judging by his features and deportment, it becomes hard to reconcile the alleged acts of cruelty with his seeming character.

This day's session was devoid of highly interesting incident. The trial progressed quietly, and sometimes sluggishly, the attorneys not even getting up a warm debate on any subject.

Mr. Schade, one of the defendant's counsel, mentioned heretofore, and who was absent yesterday, appeared for the defence this morning, in connection with O. H. Baker, Esq., of the Washington Bar.

The same pleas substantially as those put in by defendant before the dissolution of the first commission, were filed to-day, besides one new plea, which is as follows:

"The prisoner, Henry Wirz, further pleads and says, that heretofore, to wit, on the 21st day of August, 1865, in the City of Washington, and District of Columbia, he was arraigned and put in peril, on his plea of not guilty, which he put in upon charges, an official printed copy of which is hereto annexed, before a military commission, constituted by the same authority as this one and composed of the same members, with the exception that Major A. H. Hosmer, Assistant Judge-Advocate to the commission, was not assigned to duty with nor a member of the said first commission; and that said charges include the charges now presented against him before this commission; that afterward such proceedings were had after the issue so joined as aforesaid; that said first military commission was dissolved and broken up without the consent or agency of the said Henry Wirz, and that the same has ceased to exist. Also, that said first commission, before its dissolution, to wit: on the 22d of August, 1865, held a session at which this deponent was not present, and adjourned without any time or day certain for reassembling. The defendant further says that no record was made, to his knowledge, of the proceedings of said commission, but that the facts above stated are personally known to every member of this commission, and that if there is any record, it is unknown to them. These facts he is ready to certify by the record, if any exists, and by the oaths and evidence of the members of this commission, Major Hosmer excepted. He, therefore, says that having once been put in jeopardy upon the same matters as now charged against him, he cannot lawfully or rightfully be tried or put to answer a second time therefor."

The defendant's counsel waived argument on the several pleas at this time, reserving comment on them for concluding speeches.

The plea to the jurisdiction of the commission was also reserved for the final argument.

The commission having overruled the first-named pleas, the Judge-Advocate proceeded to call witnesses, and the remainder of the session was occupied in taking testimony.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Wirz Commission met at noon.

Judge-Advocate Chipman asked the prisoner if he had counsel.

Louis Schade, Esq., begged permission to make a personal explanation. He said he had been engaged as counsel with Messrs. Hughes, Denver and Peck. Those gentlemen had had the case in hand three or four weeks; but he was not so fortunate, having been called in at a late hour. They had withdrawn and left him all alone. Why they had abandoned the case was well known to the gentlemen of the court.

Major-Gen. Wallace replied that the court did not know, nor was it necessary that they should know the reasons.

Mr. Schade, resuming, said he would have followed them, if it had not been he had a regard for his honor. But being an adopted citizen, like the prisoner, he never would forsake one so helpless, especially as he believed, from the testimony in his possession, that the defendant was innocent. He was, at the same time, fully convinced of his inability alone to compete with the array of talent on the other side. He fully appreciated the momentousness of the issue at stake, and the high responsibility which rested upon him. For the reasons just stated, he asked the court for a postponement of the trial for eight days, so that the prisoner might procure additional counsel, and that the latter might have opportunity and time enough to inquire into the facts of the case. Believing, as he did, that justice and right were the chief ingredients of American liberty, and that under the government, and under the present enlightened statesman who now controlled the destinies of the nation, no citizen, however humble, should be deprived of the right of a fair and impartial trial. The present excitement will soon pass away, and if we do a harsh thing now, history, the great and impartial judge, will soon punish us for the wrong.

Judge-Advocate Chipman said the court were well aware that the gentlemen who had just addressed them was associated with the retiring counsel for some time. It could not, therefore, be properly or safely presumed that he was uninformed of the proceedings and facts in the case. The court were bound to believe that he was prepared and to go on with this trial. He thought the court should come to an issue to-day, and that the prisoner should be called upon to plead. He did not ask that the prisoner should be urged to a hasty trial. But the counsel was fully informed of the theory of the prosecution; and as to what would be brought out in proof against the prisoner. He would not argue the motion, as it presented itself to the discretion of the court.

Mr. Schade appealed to the generosity of the court for a postponement and hoped they would appreciate his position and the responsibility resting on him.

The court, by a vote, decided against the motion and that the prisoner should at once plead.

O. S. Baker, Esq., who was in the court-room, volunteered his services as assistant counsel for the defence.

Mr. Schade then presented several pleas. 1. That the prisoner is entitled to his discharge in consequence of the promise of Capt. Noyes, of the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. Wilson, in command at Macon, Ga., that if he, Wirz, would accompany him to headquarters, for the purpose of giving certain information, he should not be arrested or held as prisoner. The accused accepted the offer, and claims to have been since held in violation of the pledge of his personal liberty. 2. The prisoner denies the jurisdiction of the court to try him on these charges and specifications. 3. The war is ended and civil law restored, and there is no military law under which he can be tried. 4. He moves to quash the charges and specifications, upon the ground of the vagueness and indefiniteness concerning the time, place and manner of the offences charged. 5. That on the 21st of August, 1865, he was arraigned and put on trial, on his plea of not guilty to these charges, before a military commission composed like this; that the commission was broken up, without his agency or consent, and adjourned without a record. Having been once put in jeopardy on these charges, the prisoner claims that he cannot be arraigned again as before, but is entitled to the benefit of an acquittal. 6. He claims that he should be discharged because he was an officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and entitled to the terms agreed to between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, which were complied with by him, and in accordance with which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the government.

Mr. Schade said they were not disposed to discuss these pleas now, but wished them to go over to the final argument.

Judge-Advocate Chipman desired the gentlemen, if they had anything to say, to do so now. There was but one plea—the question of jurisdiction—which could properly go over. The others constituted a plea in bar, and should be decided before the court could hear the case. It was proper that they should argue all at this time except the plea of jurisdiction.

Mr. Schade said that if the commission insisted on the argument before proceeding further, he must ask for an adjournment until to-morrow so as to afford the counsel, Mr. Baker, who had just come in, an opportunity to examine the case.

Mr. Baker said that as it was but a moment since he had anything to do with the case, the court would readily see that he could have no information as to the pleas put in or the charges against the prisoner. He had not even read the charges. He was almost inclined to consent to go on, in view of the changes and delay that had already taken place; but he could not think he would be doing his duty to the prisoner if he should attempt to argue pleas he had not read. This was a grave offence charged; it might cost the prisoner his life; and after the sudden termination of the case yesterday, and he might say somersault, they ought not to go on without affording time to the counsel. If, however, the court decided it not to be proper to adjourn over one day, he would proceed to argue the case to the best of his ability.

The Judge-Advocate remarked that the leading counsel was present at the previous arraignment, and must be familiar with the case.

Mr. Baker, resuming, said the principal plea to be discussed was the motion to quash the proceedings in consequence of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the charges and specifications. The court, however, was not going to discharge the prisoner on a technicality; nor would it convict him on such; and with the court's consent he would let the argument of the case go over until the close of the case.

The Judge-Advocate insisted that the defence should close up their plea now.

Mr. Schade said he waived argument, and would join issue at once on the simple plea of not guilty.

Mr. Baker said he was also ready to put in the plea of not guilty, alone, if the court would let the argument on the pleas go over, and thus not waste time.

The Judge-Advocate stated he would enter a demurrer to the pleas interposed, with the exception of the pleas of jurisdiction.

The President, Gen. Wallace, asked the Judge-Advocate if he could not reach the pleas by a motion as well as a demurrer.

Judge-Advocate—Yes.

The President—A demurrer is not known in a court of this character. It is not intended to follow the formalities of civil courts.

The Judge-Advocate accepted the suggestion, and moved that the pleas, with the exception of that of jurisdiction, be overruled.

Mr. Baker hoped that if the court passed at all on the pleas, it would do so without argument, written or oral, by the Judge-Advocate, as the counsel would be unable to answer them in so short a time as they had to argue the pleas.

The Judge-Advocate said that after making that motion he supposed he had the right to mention his reasons so that he might be placed properly on the record.

A vote was then taken by the court resulting in a permission for the Judge-Advocate to proceed in his argument on the motion to overrule.

The Judge-Advocate said that aside from the question of jurisdiction there remained really but four questions. 1. A motion to quash the charges and specifications for vagueness and indefiniteness. As the question had already been decided by the court on a previous occasion he would not make any remarks upon the subject. 2. That the court constituted of the same members having taken cognizance of the case, and the prisoner having been once arraigned, and his life put in jeopardy, therefore the court could not now proceed to try the prisoner. In reply to this Col. Chipman said he would only read an official opinion from Judge Holt, the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, who is the law-expounder so far as the army is concerned. This opinion is in substance that a party who has been arraigned should not be regarded as having been tried until the government has pursued the case to a conclusion, and he has been actually acquitted or convicted, and the judgment of the court has been thereon announced. There must be a formal acquittal or conviction. The next question raised by the counsel for the defendant was that the prisoner should not be held to trial, but ought to be discharged, because Capt. Noyes, an officer of the staff of Gen. Wilson, had promised Capt. Wirz that if he should give certain information, which he did to Gen. Wilson, he should have safe conduct going and returning to his home; and the final question was that the agreement between Gens. Johnston and Sherman absolved the prisoner from the consequences of the violation of the laws of war.

In support of his motion that the pleas were insufficient, and should be overruled, Col. Chipman read an argument, which he had reduced to writing. If, he argued, there was a violation of a compact between a staff officer and Wirz, the latter's remedy was against Gen. Wilson, and not before this court. If, after the defendant was brought to Gen. Wilson, it was discovered that Wirz was guilty of great crimes, he would have been answerable to his superiors for letting him off. Gen. Wilson had no power to absolve the prisoner from crime; a promise of safeguard did not work a pardon of the offence. The plea presents a case of a police officer, who says: "Come with me to the magistrate; I will see that you are not injured." The magistrate, discovering that the man is guilty of a crime, takes means for the trial of the prisoner. It was not alleged that Capt. Noyes acted on the instructions even of Gen. Wilson. The cases were similar, therefore the plea should be overruled. The court must bear in mind that the plea in bar does not assume that there has in this case been a formal acquittal or conviction. There now remains only one plea, based on pardon. According to Archibold's and Wharton's criminal law, the plea must set out in form the pardon granted. In the absence of this the plea of the counsel is therefore bad. It was very certain, by the action of the government and the opinion of the Attorney-General, that neither the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, nor the terms of surrender between Gens. Grant and Lee, and Sherman and Johnston, were intended to pardon those who had been guilty of great crimes. The later proclamation of the President showed that these capitulations did not work pardon to those coming within their terms; else why did they see men who had been engaged in the rebellion, every day besieging the President and asking pardon? It would be recollected that a Judge of the United States Court had charged the jury to inquire into offences under the rebellion, and in the criminal court of this district the Attorney-General pronounced the rebellion still existing. Suppose the assassin of the late President had been a rebel soldier, and after committing the act had escaped and returned to Johnston's army, was it supposed the terms of the capitulation would prevent the assassin from being brought to trial?

Mr. Baker, of the counsel, supposed that according to the universal custom of law proceedings, they were required to say something in answer to their adversaries. In the first place, the prisoner was an humble servant in the employment and under the orders of an officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Distasteful as it might be, we must look upon it as a fact that there was a civil war for four long and distressful years. The prisoner, he repeated, was the servant and instrument in the hands of the Southern authorities. As such he had charge of our prisoners because it was his duty. In defending the prisoner he must do his duty. The defendant was criminally charged with atrocious crimes, which may never be proved to be facts. It would be a most inhuman thing to take it for granted at the threshold that he is guilty. The charges are merely on paper, and it was the duty of the court to investigate and see whether they are true. It was alleged that he, as an individual, starved the Union prisoners. His counsel deny that he did it at all. But he was there. The Union prisoners were starved; some came away, and some never returned. Would any member of the court say that any Lieutenant or Major-General in the Union army should be held accountable to any tribunal for every outrage and indecency, for every murder under the laws of war—perhaps unknown to them, perhaps, as he had seen it, under their very eyes. In some instances he might, but not for all the atrocities. The charge against the prisoner is, that he committed these acts. If one-half of what is alleged against the prisoner should be proved true, he should suffer to the full extent of the law. The prisoner was invited to come within the Union lines, and was promised he should have safe conduct to depart. What justification could there be for a violation of the usages of civilized warfare? Where would they find the pledge of a commanding officer violated? The Judge-Advocate had said a commanding General can violate or set aside his orders, but if any commanding General, well-deserving of his stars, should invite an humble servant to come within his lines and should there violate his promise of safe conduct, and held him as a prisoner and try him for murder, would it not be one of the most atrocious violations of the rules of war and of good faith? Where did the Judge-Advocate get his authority? Certainly not in the books or under the authority of the United States. This was one of the points of the defence. The prisoner was held wrongfully. The counsel would say this with respect. The prisoner was enticed within our lines, and the pledge given him of safe conduct broken. There might be an excuse for the officer breaking his pledge; but this should inure to the benefit of the accused. The learned Advocate compared the bringing of the prisoner under promise that he should not be harmed into our lines, to a constable enticing a party before a magistrate who holds him for trial. Most assuredly and certainly the gentleman did not design to bring this case to such a low and degrading condition. But the difficulty in the first case is that the magistrate has no right to make the promise, and no right to break it in the second. A Commanding-General has the right to make the promise, and then according to the law of God and man he is required to respect it. As to the plea of the unconstitutionality of trying a man after once being put on his trial, he would not argue the point. He could not be twice put in jeopardy of his life. If the court should concur in his pleas he would be gratified. If not, he would be content to go on with the case.

The court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were reopened it was announced by the President that the court overruled the plea, except as to jurisdiction, which is not yet argued.

Mr. Baker—We plead the general issue—not guilty of the charges and specifications.

Judge-Advocate Chipman—The court is now ready to go on with the case.

The rules adopted by the court were read, providing among other things that the hour of meeting shall be 10 A. M., and at 1 o'clock a recess till 2 o'clock; that the examination of witnesses shall be by one of the Judge-Advocates and one of the counsel for the prisoner; the arguments to occupy five minutes on each side.

The Judge-Advocate said he would offer in evidence a letter dated Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 9, 1864, and signed by the accused.

### TESTIMONY OF MARTIN E. ROBINSON.

Martin E. Robinson, having been sworn, testified that he is a clerk to the Military Commission. The letter was shown to the witness. This, he said, was the letter he exhibited to the prisoner at the Old Capitol last Sunday, the first time he ever saw him. He asked the prisoner on that occasion whether that was the letter which he wrote to Gen. Wilson. The prisoner replied it was a copy; a true copy of the one which was sent.

The court overruled an objection made by Mr. Baker, when the letter was read as follows:

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., May 7, 1865.

GENERAL: It is with great reluctance that I address you these lines, being fully aware how little time is left you to attend to such matters as I now have the honor to lay before you; and if I could see any other way to accomplish my object, I would not intrude upon you.

I am a native of Switzerland, and was before the war a citizen of Louisiana, by profession a physician. Like hundreds and thousands of others, I was carried away by the maelstrom of excitement and joined the Southern army. I was very seriously wounded at the battle of the Seven Pines, near Richmond, Va., and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unfit for field duty, I was ordered to report to Brevet Gen. John H. Winder, in charge of Federal prisoners of war, who ordered me to take charge of a prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala. My health failing me, I applied for a furlough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in February, 1864. I was then ordered to report to the commandant of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., who assigned me to the command of the interior of the prison. The duties I had to perform were arduous and unpleasant. I am satisfied that no man can or will unjustly blame me for things that happened here, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think I ought to be held responsible for the shortness of rations; for the overcrowded state of the prison, which was in itself a prolific source of the fearful mortality; for the inadequate supplies of clothing, want of shelter, &c., &c. Still I now bear the odium, and men who were prisoners here seem disposed to wreak their vengeance upon me for what they have suffered, who was only the medium, or I may better say, the tool, in the hands of my superiors. This is my condition. I am a man with a family. I lost all my property when the Federal army besieged Vicksburgh. I have no money at present to go to any place; and even if I had I know of no place where I could go. My life is in danger, and I most respectfully ask of you help and relief. If you will be so generous as to give me some sort of a safe conduct, or what I should greatly prefer, a guard, to protect myself and family against violence, I shall be thankful to you; and you may rest assured that your protection will not be given to one who is unworthy of it. My intention is to return with my family to Europe, so soon as I can make the arrangements. In the meantime I have the honor, General, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WIRZ, Captain C. S. A.

Major-Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., commanding Macon, Ga.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baker. He was sent to the prison to serve a copy of the charges and specifications; was clerk to the commission. He took the letter to Capt. Wirz to ascertain whether it was a copy or original; Col. Chipman gave it to him for that purpose. The prisoner did not read all of it; only a portion; he sketched or skipped over it; he did not read it aloud; could not swear he read a single word of it, but to the best of his knowledge he thought the prisoner did; but he could not swear positively.

### TESTIMONY OF CAPT. E. NOYES.

*Capt. H. E. Noyes*, sworn: I am Captain and Adjutant to Gen. Wilson; have seen the letter before at Gen. Wilson's headquarters; an officer was sent to Andersonville and brought this paper to Gen. Wilson; the indorsement bears the signature of that officer.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Baker*—Was at the Lanier House in Macon when I saw the letter; it was handed to me to read by Gen. Wilson's Adjutant-General; I returned it; this was about the 1st of May; I won't be certain. I again saw the letter within a week or two. It was delivered to me by Gen. Wilson's Adjutant-General. I put it into my pocket, and brought it to Washington. I gave it to Gen. Townsend, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the army. I never saw it again until yesterday. I do not know whether it is in Capt. Wirz's handwriting.

### TESTIMONY OF G. C. GIBBS.

*G. C. Gibbs*, having been sworn, said: He had been in the army of what was called the Confederate States Government. He resided in Andersonville, and was on duty there as commandant of the post of Camp Sumter. An order was shown to him, which he recognized as the original one, assigning him to duty. It is dated Oct. 9, 1864, and signed by Gen. John H. Winder. Witness also identified a pass in the handwriting of Capt. Wirz, who was the commander of the prison at Andersonville. The witness had no control over the prison; Wirz had control exclusive of him. Wirz was in command of the prison when he went there. In the absence of the witness sometimes Wirz commanded the post. He did not know whether the prisoner granted furloughs or not. The witness visited the prison before he was assigned to the post about the middle of August last. He saw that the prisoners were very much crowded. Did not go into, but could see the interior of the stockade from the battery. He never saw so many men together in the same space in his life. It was more like an ant-hill than anything else. The Surgeons of the prison hospital received their orders from Capt. Wirz, and he had seen those issued to them. The only instance of punishment that he witnessed was that of a man who failed to report the escape of a prisoner. The man was put in the stocks a little while until the Surgeon interfered. A "dead line" was established. He did not know whether Wirz had anything to do with its construction. The object of the "dead line" was to keep prisoners from approaching the stockade. The stockade was built of hewed timber projecting from the ground ten or eleven feet, and inclosed sixteen or seventeen acres of land. A stream ran near the centre of it. The stockade was surrounded by several batteries. There were guns on only two of the four sides. It was built as well for the security of the prisoners as to defend the place. There were twelve-pounder howitzers and six-pounder guns, and perhaps some rifle pieces. There was an outer stockade and ways leading from battery to battery. The witness walked into the prison very often. The prisoners at the time were comparatively few—6,000 or 7,000. They were bad off for clothing and shelter. The accused told him that twelve or thirteen thousand prisoners had died there some time in the Spring. Wirz was in command of the prison about one year. Thirty-three thousand prisoners were subsequently confined there. Witness knew Gen. J. H. Winder, who was at Andersonville several months, probably in October, 1864. He commanded the military prisons east of the Mississippi River. Winder and Wirz were both at Andersonville together. Shortly after the witness went thither Winder left. Witness knew Richard B. Winder, who was a Quartermaster at one time on duty at Andersonville. He found on duty there in Oct., 1864, Capt. Lawson, who was Quartermaster. Witness knew Joseph White; he was a Surgeon at Andersonville. W. S. Winder was a Captain and his father's Assistant Adjutant, and was also on duty at Andersonville, but left there. R. R. Stevenson, after White left, was Surgeon at that place. He was there till the senior surgeon came in. The two Capt. Winders located the Andersonville prison, probably about the commencement of November or December, 1863. Dogs were kept at the prison, intended for the tracking of escaped prisoners; they were subsisted on food furnished by the Commissary; they were mustered in the same as horses; a man named Dunn had them in charge; the witness did not know what has become of him; he saw the instrument called the stocks, the prisoner never told him the use of them; Wirz told him, however, of the ball and chain, and he had heard the prisoner at the bar speak of the chain gang, and that there had been such an one.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Baker*—The witness said that he thought he went to Andersonville the 10th or 12th of October last, and remained there until the 19th of the ensuing April; Wirz was there all that time, excepting one or two days; the witness was Wirz's superior in rank; in many respects Wirz was under his command, but so far as the prison was concerned he was not; he knew there was food enough to feed all; the rations served to the troops and the prisoners were equal; he could not tell exactly what the ration was; he did not remember even his own ration; the ration, however, included meat, corn-meal, peas, (you call them beans,) molasses and flour; the ration ought not to have varied; the requisition was made daily; witness did not know of any change in the ration; if the quality of the ration was unsound, a board of survey could have been summoned to condemn it.

Gen. Wallace said it was understood that the witness now on the stand was for the defence.

Mr. Baker—If so we dismiss him.

Judge-Advocate Chipman—This witness was subpenaed by the defendant.

Mr. Baker—But was not put on the stand by the defendant. When we come to cross-examine the witness, we are not to be told he is to be considered our witness; it is arbitrary, and contrary to the books. We are not to be switched off and told the witness is ours. Do you not know (to the witness) that Capt. Wirz complained to the board on account of bad food?

Judge-Advocate Chipman objected.

The court, after a deliberation with closed doors, sustained the objection.

Major-Gen. Wallace remarked the understanding of the court was, when the question was asked as to the ration, the counsel for the defendant adopted the witness as their own; but for that understanding the court would not have permitted the interrogatory to be made.

Mr. Baker—Then we strike out all questions asked since.

Maj.-Gen. Wallace—You cannot strike out anything in a military court.

Mr. Baker—We cannot allow ourselves to be entrapped.

Maj.-Gen. Wallace—Your language is not of the most respectful kind. If there is any trapping, it is not on the part of the court. I am of opinion it is a mistake of the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Baker—In my mind I can conceive how the Judge-Advocate would make use of it.

The cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Baker.

The witness said the dead line was established previous to his going to Andersonville. He did not know Capt. Wirz shooting anybody at the dead line, nor did he know of Wirz giving an order to execute any one. The dogs spoken of as an adjunct to the prison were the ordinary farm or plantation dogs, not bloodhounds; perhaps there were not more than six or seven of them. They were kept about the eighth of a mile from the prison. He believed they were part and parcel of the prison discipline. He did not know by whose orders they were kept. Turner had charge of them, and was acting under the orders of Wirz. He never knew of Wirz using them himself. Turner was a detailed soldier. The dogs were little, middle-sized and big. He did not know whether they were ferocious. The witness was further cross-examined.

### TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN E. BATES.

*Dr. John E. Bates* testified substantially as follows: Have resided four or five years in Georgia; have been a practitioner of medicine since 1850; was an Acting Assistant-Surgeon, called a "Contract Surgeon," at the Andersonville prison; reported for duty there Sept. 22, 1864, and left there March 26.

The witness here was shown and identified a pass given by Capt. Wirz Oct. 17, 1864, to Assistant-Surgeon Bates.

I was ordered to report to J. H. White, the Surgeon in charge, but hearing he was injured by a railroad accident, I reported to R. R. Stevenson. On going into ward 15 of the hospital, I saw a number of men and was rather shocked. Many of them were lying partially naked, dirty and lousy, in the sand. Others were crowded together in small tents, the latter unserviceable at the best. I examined all who were placed in my charge.

On further investigation of matters to make myself acquainted with the mode of doing business, the disagreeable impression at first made on me wore off more or less as I was becoming more familiar with the effects of misery; I inquired into the rations, and talked about them; I felt disposed to do my duty and aid all the sufferers I could; they frequently asked me for a teaspoonful of salt, or for orders for a little sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; If I found something better than siftings I ordered it; I spent considerable of my time in waiting orders; the meat rations was cooked in a different part of the hospital; the men would gather round me and ask for a bone; of clothing we had none; the living were supplied with the clothing of those who died; there was a prolific crop of vermin and lice; I understood the term lousy from prison experience; on retiring from the hospital I examined myself, it was impossible for a surgeon to leave there without bringing some with him; as to medical attendance I found the men destitute, and of clothing and bedding; of fuel there was only a partial supply; as the officer of the day, shortly after I arrived there, I was in supreme command, and it was my business to rectify anything wrong; I found the men as a general thing destitute, partly naked, sick and diseased; their disposition only was to get something to eat; they asked me for orders for potatoes, biscuits, siftings of meal and other things; the following morning I sat down and mailed a report on the condition of things I found at the hospital; the report was sent up; being a novice, for some of the things I said, I received a written reprimand, signed by Dr. Dillard, for Dr. R. R. Stevenson; medicines being scarce, I gathered up a large quantity of what were the best attainable anti-scorbutics, as well as to soothe the alimentary canal, and to cure complaints of gangrene; I think the reports were not heeded; my attention was called to a patient in my ward, who was only 15 or 16 years of age. I took much interest in him owing to his youth. He would ask me to bring him a potato, bread or biscuit, which I did; I put them in my pocket. He had the scurvy and gangrene; I advised him not to cook the potato, but to eat it raw; he became more and more emaciated; his sores gangrened, and for want of food and from lice he died; I understood that it was against the orders to take anything into the prisoners, and hence I was shy in slipping food into my pockets. Others in my ward came to their deaths from the same causes. When I went there there were 2,000 or 2,500 sick. I judge 20,000 or 25,000 prisoners were crowded together. Some had made holes and burrows in the earth. Those under the sheds were doing comparatively well. I saw but little shelter excepting what ingenuity had devised. I found them suffering with scurvy, dropsy, diarrhea, gangrene, pneumonia, and other diseases. When prisoners died they were laid in wagons, head foremost, to be carried off; I don't know how they were buried; the effluvia from the hospital was very offensive; if by accident my hands were abraded, I would not go into the hospital without putting a plaster over the affected part. If persons whose systems were reduced by inaction should perchance stump a toe or scratch the hand the next report to me was gangrene, so potent was the regular hospital gangrene; the prisoners were more thickly confined in the stockade, like ants and bees; the dogs referred to were to hunt the prisoners who escaped; fifty per cent. of those who died might have been saved; I feel safe in saying seventy-five might have been saved had the patients been properly cared for. The effect of the treatment of the prisoners was morally as well as physically injurious. There was much stealing among them. All lived each for himself. I suppose this was superinduced by their starving condition. Seeing the dying condition of some of them I remarked to my student: "I can't resuscitate them. The weather is chilling. It is a matter of impossibility." I found persons lying dead sometimes among the living; thinking they merely slept I went to wake them up, but found they had taken their everlasting sleep; this was in the hospital; I judge it was about the same in the stockade; there being no dead house, I erected a tent for that purpose, but I soon found that a blanket or quilt had been clipped off of the canvass, and as the material could not be readily supplied for repairs, the dead-house had to be abandoned; I don't think any more dead-houses were erected; the daily ration was less in September, October, November and December than it was from the 1st of January to the 26th of March; the men had not over twenty ouces of food for twenty-four hours.

Without concluding the examination, the court at 5 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

## Pen Pictures of Prisoner, Counsel and Court.

*Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Scorned, loathed, despised, hated of all men and women, Henry Wirz, late Captain in the armies of the so-called Confederate States, set in the midst of a strong guard of soldiers, came down through the crowd of citizens, soldiers and sailors gathered in the halls of the basement floor of the Capitol this afternoon, to the rooms of the Court of Claims, to be tried for his inhumanities while in command of Andersonville prison. One almost wondered that there was no outraged soldier to take the law into his own hands and shoot the miserable creature as he walked with his guard, or sat on the luxuriously cushioned lounge between his counsel. That he was safe as any man in the crowd, is new evidence to the inherent worth of our humanity.

The rooms of the Court of Claims are large, airy and pleasant, handsomely carpeted, and furnished with plush-covered and easy seats. The contrast with the horror of Andersonville could not be greater. One end of the room is occupied with a long table, at which sit the members of the Military Commission, with the tables for the counsel and the reporters at the right of the President of the court; while in the other end of the room are a dozen of these handsome lounge-seats. The room looks out through two large windows into the leafy and pleasant park west of the Capitol.

At the head of the long table sits Major-Gen. Lew Wallace, President of the Commission—small and dark, thin and lithe, cold and bloodless in face, with the blackest of hair and the sternest of countenances, with very long black moustache and slight chin whiskers, and, chiefly, eyes that seem never to sleep and never to see, and yet whose observation nothing escapes. Next him, on the right, is Brevet Major-Gen. Gershom Mott—tall and straight as an arrow, with the air and appearance of a first-class business man, or say a man who, having long been at the head of a leading retail store, has recently become a wholesale merchant down town. Next to Gen. Mott sits Brevet Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Armies of the United States—a thorough soldier, yet easy, affable, and pleasant of face, with thin side-whiskers and abundant white hair—an old man who seems to carry a young man's heart. Still lower down on the right sits Brig.-Gen. E. L. Bragg, a black-haired and dark-skinned officer of apparently 32 years and 140 pounds, with full whiskers and moustache, and a sort of squarishly cut face. Last on that side of the table is Brevet Col. Thos. Allcock, of the Fourth New-York Artillery—of complexion, sandy; of face, wrinkled; of moustache and chin-whisker, reddish brown; of hair, light and curly; of manner, earnest and cordial. Next to the president of the commission on the left of the table is Brevet Major-Gen. John H. Geary, of national reputation even before the war began—a tall and large man with wrinkled and genial face, having the hearty and companionable ways of a Westerner, head slightly bald in front, whiskers and moustache full and long and dark brown in color. Below him is Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden—with finely cut classical face, head prematurely bald in front, eyes grayish brown and kindly, moustache reddish and equal to Gen. Wallace's in length. Still lower sits Brevet Brig.-Gen. John F. Ballier, Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania—a man of German descent, probably, whose face is as much like an Indian's in its general contour as is that of the Indian chief on Gen. Grant's staff, whose eyes are small and sunken and whose hair is just beginning to show the gray. Last on this side is Lieut.-Col. J. H. Stibbs, of the Twelfth Iowa—a young officer of good-humored face and easy Western manners. At the foot of the table, and facing Gen. Wallace, is Col. N. P. Chipman, Judge Advocate—tall, straight, honest of face and pleasant of voice, with light-brown hair and very long and flowing sandy whiskers—a most courteous gentleman, and a clear-headed and able lawyer.

Yet the central figure in the room is, after all, this Swiss-American, Henry Wirz, whom God probably made, and yet whom no man thinks of as brother. Is there family relationship among fiends? Let us be thankful that this one can claim neither American birth or education; let us mourn that our sister republic of Switzerland must own his parentage. Wirz came in with a quick step and a slightly embarrassed manner. He is about five feet eight in height, and of about 135 pounds weight. He wears a black coat, dark vest, dark brown pants, with reddish tinge, and white shirt. His appearance is slovenly, and he is round-shouldered and stooping. His head is high over the ears, wanting in the rear, and deficient in the upper forehead. His hair is dark brown, and he begins to be bald in front. He has full whiskers and moustache, cut to about half an inch in length. He is thin of face, dark of skin, bloodless of lips, dark and very keen of eye. His nose is thin and sharp, his mouth straight and inelegant. There isn't much of the original villain in his appearance, though he looks like a man utterly without conscience, and ready to do, for a consideration, almost any infernal deed set for him by a superior. He sat with his legs crossed most of the time during the reading of the charges and specifications, with his right hand against his cheek in a precise sort of way—speaking a word now and then with his counsel, and looking up occasionally to the soldiers who stood, with bayonets fixed, on either side. He looks like a man of forty years, but has one of those faces always deceptive about age. He answered "yes" and "no" two or three times, but it was not enough to show how well he speaks English.

Messrs. Hughes, Denver, Peck and Schade are his counsel, of whom the first three constitute one law firm. Judge Hughes was formerly on the bench of the Court of Claims, was third counsel in the recent Mary Harris "temporary insanity" case, and is the leading counsel now. He is short and square, smooth and florid of face and bald of head. His manner is colloquial and prosy. Gen. Denver is ponderous in body and in manner, and is reported a ready and able lawyer. His hair is brown and tumbled, his face leathery and wrinkled, his chin solid and double. Mr. Peck is a younger man, and seems to have charge of the papers in the case. He is noticeable for his broad forehead, large and sleepy eyes, and a curl in the upper lip which may be a sneer, and may be the result of a peculiar conformation of the jaw. Mr. Shade is a foreigner, though probably not a German, as many seem to suppose. He is very short, very stout, very full in the face, very florid in complexion, very bald of head. Against this array of counsel Judge-Advocate Chipman appeared alone to-day. There need be no fear on his account—though it is understood that he will have assistance before the week is over.

DIXON.

## RICHMOND.

### President Johnson and the Cabinet Invited to Visit Richmond.

*From the Richmond Times, Aug. 23.*

A highly respectable and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richmond convened at the City Hall last evening. On motion, A. M. Bailey was called to the chair, and William S. Gilman was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Richmond have learned with feelings of the most lively satisfaction, that there is some probability of their city being honored, at no distant day, by a visit from His Excellency Andrew Johnson, the present able and patriotic President of the United States.

2. That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of twenty-five persons from each ward in behalf of the citizens of Richmond, to act in conjunction with the committee of the press, in extending to the President and the members of his cabinet a cordial invitation to visit this city, at such time as may suit their convenience.

3. That in the event of the acceptance of the invitation tendered by said committee, the chairman of this meeting shall call a general meeting of the people of Richmond to make all the necessary arrangements for giving to the President a reception and welcome worthy of our high appreciation of his distinguished ability as a statesman and patriot, and of our profound respect for the exalted office which he fills.

4. That this meeting recommend that a mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond convene for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in reference to our present political condition.

5. That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to make all necessary arrangements for the said meeting; and that a committee of eight be appointed, in like manner, to prepare suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

In obedience to the resolutions offered, the chairman appointed the following committees:

*Committee of Arrangements.*—H. Exall, W. Goddin, L. D. Crenshaw, R. R. Howison and John Enders.

*Committee on Resolutions.*—Judge Meredith, R. T. Daniel, P. H. Aylett, F. J. Smith, Robert Ridgway and R. W. Hughes.

On motion, adjourned.

## The Montreal Races.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 24.

Yesterday was the last day of the St. Hyacinthe races.

The first race was a hurdle race of two miles, eight flights, hurdles three feet six inches high, weight eleven stone.

The entries were: *Minnie Grey, Nancy Craddock. M. D.*, and *Zigzag*. Only three of the horses started, *Minnie Grey* being counted out.

*Zigzag* won the race, *M. D.* was second, and *Nancy Craddock* fell.

The second race was also a hurdle race, three miles dash, open to all horses of the Montreal Turf Club weight. There were four entries, but only two horses started, both belonging to the same owner.

The course was almost walked over by *Consolation*.

The third race was a handicap, half-mile heats. There were five entries. The race was won by *Minnie Grey*.

## The Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 24.

The race at Hampden Park to-day was between *Harry Clay* and *Ella Sherwood*, of New-York, and *John Morgan*, of Boston. *Harry Clay* won in three stright heats. Time, 2:40, 2:38 and 2:38. The trot was for a purse of $300, and was cleverly contested.

## Teutonic Festivities.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The concluding festivities of the great German Shutzenfest took place to-day. Prizes were awarded for the best shots as follows: Off-hand shooting—Second prize, won by Mr. Cramer, of Philadelphia; third prize, won by Mr. Klein of New-York. Shooting with rests—First grand prize, a magnificent seven-octave piano, won by Mr. Seelos, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Audebert, Sangerheim and Keifer, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Klein, of New-York, also won prizes.

## Firemen's Celebration at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Aug. 24.

The firemen's celebration in this city to-day wss a complete success. There was an immense number of visitors present. The first prize of a silver trumpet, valued at $150, was given to the Engine Valor of Kendall's Mills, which played one hundred and ninety-one feet and four inches through two hundred and eleven feet of hose.

## Philadelphia Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 24.

Morton McMichael, proprietor of the *North American & United States Gazette*, was nominated for Mayor by the Union City Convention to-day, on the first ballot, with little opposition.

## Termination of a Murder Suit.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 24.

In the murder case of the State *versus* James H. Williams for the killing of James McGrau, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Return of the Andersonville Burial Party.

## Their Report Upon the Condition of that Earthly Hell.

## The Graves of Thirteen Thousand Martyrs Identified.

## Monuments Erected and the Cemetery Put in Order.

## The Old Prison Pen Carefully Preserved as the Rebels Left It.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

OUR DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE.

As a fit commentary on the trial of the Andersonville prison-keeper now taking place in this city, Capt. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, and party to-day returned from Andersonville, where they have been engaged for the past month in identifying the graves and giving honored sepulture to the fourteen thousand victims of rebel barbarity who suffered all manner of torture and death in that notorious prison-pen. Capt. Moore and party, consisting of clerks, painters, letterers, carpenters, &c., to the number of forty-two, including Miss Clara Barton, left here on the 8th of July, and proceeded to Andersonville by way of Savannah, up the river by steamer to Augusta, thence by rail to Atlanta, Macon and Andersonville. The railroad between Augusta and Atlanta is the only one of the routes destroyed by Sherman in his march across Georgia, that is yet in operation. The Georgia Central road from Savannah to Macon is yet a wreck in many places, and will not be repaired for months to come. At Macon Gen. Wilson, who took a deep interest in Capt. Moore's work, detailed a small force to assist him, and on the 26th of July the party began their labors. The dead were found buried in trenches on a site selected by the rebels about 300 yards from the stockade. The trenches were from three to four feet deep, and in a clayey soil. It is rather remarkable that it is the only clay soil in all that vicinity, and it is, therefore, inferred that the rebels selected it to prevent the exhumation of bodies by the action of the elements, thereby adding to the effluvia from the vicinity, which the people for miles around in that section loudly complained of.

By means of a stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville Hospital records, most fortunately captured by Gen. Wilson last Spring, Capt Moore rejoices to say that he was enabled to identify, mark and honor the graves of thirteen thousand of the dead. To all but 500 of those buried in that vast cemetery, a neat tablet, about two feet high, painted white, and lettered in black with the number, name, company and regiment of each, was placed at the head of each grave.

Nearly eighty thousand feet of pine lumber were used in these tablets alone. The cemetery has been divided by one main avenue running through the centre, and subdivided into blocks and sections in such a manner that with the aid of the numbers a visitor can go to any particular grave without difficulty. A force of men is now engaged in laying out walks, clearing the cemetery of stumps, stones, &c., and will this Fall beautify by setting out trees, &c. A neat board fence incloses the entire area, about 50 acres, and a flagstaff in the centre, with colors at half-mast, marks the honored "city of the dead." In a circle on a large board over the gate are the words, "National Cemetery, Andersonville." In the grounds at various places Capt. Moore caused appropriate inscriptions to be placed, and endeavored, so far as his facilities would permit, to do whatever was possible to transform the wild, unmarked, unhonored graveyard into a fit place of entombment for the nation's gallant dead. Capt. Moore found the prison, pen in a perfect state of preservation, just as the rebels left it, buildings, stockade and ground huts, and the veritable dead-line as palpable as ever. That the controversy about the existence of this line may be settled, Capt. Moore brought a piece of it away with him. One of the first things Gen. Wilson did after the capture of Macon, was to send a force to Andersonville, take possession of and preserve everything about the place. Nothing has been destroyed, and as our exhausted, emaciated and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it stands to-day, a monument to an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war. Andersonville itself consists of but one solitary house aside from the buildings erected by the rebels for their use.

The people who live in that locality assert that it is notorious for its unhealthiness; that it is known to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia. Malarious fevers constantly prevail, and one of Capt. Moore's party, a young man named Edward Watts, fell a victim to typhoid fever just before the party left. Two soldiers of the force, detailed by Gen. Wilson, also died, and one was murdered by a guerrilla. At a station named Montezuma, just outside the stockade, stands pine timber enough to build hundreds of miles of log huts, had our prisoners been allowed to use it. Near the inclosure is also the veritable dog kennels where were kept the leash of bloodhounds which the rebel Col. Gibbs to-day testified, in the Wirz trial, were regularly mustered into the service, received regular rations, and were used for recapturing escaped fugitives. While Capt. Moore and party were engaged in their work they were obliged to camp out in regular army style, the accommodations of Andersonville consisting of but one house. The people of that vicinity are a lazy, sallow-faced, haggard, ignorant class. Their ignorance was especially astonishing. One man was found who had not heard of President Lincoln's death, and another who refused greenbacks because his government would not allow him to take those things. He absolutely did not know that the Southern Confederacy had gone up. At present Andersonville is guarded by a small force from Macon. A superintendent of the grounds and buildings was appointed by Capt. Moore, and everything pertaining to the place will be carefully preserved. A list of the dead was brought back, and as soon as it can be prepared it will probably be published. It will be a vast and solemn "Roll of Honor." Miss Clara Barton, who accompanied the party, has also returned. She took a deep interest in the noble work, submitted cheerfully to all the sacrifices and privations, and rendered very efficient aid. The entire party deserve the thanks of the country for their services.

A VISIT TO RICHMOND.

Col. Robert Johnson, Major Long, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Col. Stover, of the President's household; Mrs. and Miss Harlan, wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and Miss Gay, of Tennessee, left here this afternoon in the government steamer *River Queen* for a short visit to Richmond. It is expected that the *River Queen* will leave the persons above named in Richmond, return immediately, and that the President will leave here on that vessel day after to-morrow, and pay a short visit to the Richmond people, who are anxious to have a Presidential call, that they may show their respect for the Chief Magistrate.

ABOUT GEN. BUTLER'S RESIGNATION.

The *Tribune* comes to the aid of Gen. Butler, and says he urged the President to accept his resignation;

*Continued on Eighth Page.*

# POLITICAL HISTORY.

## THE WAR—POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

## MR. GREELEY'S REPLY TO MR. WEED.

### ALL ABOUT THE WAR.

*From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 22.*

The Union State Committee met here last week, and designated, by a close vote, what seems to me a deplorable late day for our ensuing State Convention. The Democratic State Committee met next day at Albany, and designated a day two weeks earlier for their State Convention. In commenting next morning on these facts, I added my inference that one master mind had controlled the action of both committees, and that this mind was the same that engineered the election of Gov. Seymour in 1862.

Mr. Thurlow Weed takes this to himself, and, in a long and bitter letter to the Times (herewith printed,) denies not only that he fixed the time for holding our State Convention, but that he defeated, or even opposed Gen. Wadsworth's election as Governor in 1862! And he proceeds to rake up and hurl at me much of the spent ammunition of five years' angry political and personal warfare.

Now, no person can be more conscious than I am that the two individuals, T. W. and H. G., their loves and hates, attractions and antipathies, are of no public consequence. Were only these in dispute, I should certainly refrain, as I have usually refrained, from noticing Mr. Weed's elaborate attacks. But there are questions of principle and points of history involved in Mr. Weed's diatribe which seems to me of wider interest; and, now that the war is over, and its pressure on public attention and newspaper columns withdrawn, there is space for their discussion and time for their consideration. Let me, therefore, once for all, review the chief accusations brought against me by Mr. Weed; and, that I may do so more lucidly, I will respect the order of time, rather than that chosen by my assailant.

I. Mr. Lincoln had just been chosen President, November, 1860, when the long-threatened movement for disunion was begun in South Carolina, awaking responsive echoes in other slave States. The government was yet, and for four months must remain, in the trembling hands of James Buchanan, with Cobb, Floyd, Jacob Thompson & Co. as his Cabinet advisers. It was clear that nothing would be done by or could be done through these men in the way of resistance to the secession conspiracy, wherein nearly all the Governors, State officers, legislators and other influential Democrats of the slave States were already involved. From the political South but two voices were heard, one saying, "We will not wait; we want no compromise, no concession; we will have nothing but disunion;" the other responding, "We will give the North one more chance to back square out of its resistance to slavery extension, and if she does not, we too are for disunion." And the Democratic presses and politicians of the free States all raised their voices in concerted, clamorous demand that we (Republicans) should back down, and expressly consign forever to slavery all Federal territory, present and future, southward of lat. 36 deg. 30 min.

The alternatives presented to us were these: 1. Peaceful disunion; 2. Civil war; 3. A fresh debauchery of the North through its extorted assent to the extension of slavery. Of these alternatives, all experience proved the last the most likely to be adopted. And this, in my deliberate judgment, was decidedly the worst. For the North stood conspicuously, emphatically pledged not to do this very thing. Mr. Lincoln, our President elect, though a cautious, conservative man, had ever stood publicly opposed to slavery extension. He had, in 1854, united in dissolving the Whig party and forming on its ruins the Republican, expressly on this issue. He had, in 1858, canvassed Illinois as a candidate for United States Senator against Douglas, on this and no other. Mr. Hamlin, our Vice-President elect, had, in 1866, publicly renounced the Democratic and joined the Republican party, on the very same platform. And our National Convention of 1860, held at Chicago, had, before nominating any ticket, unanimously and emphatically adopted a platform, whereof the most important and thoroughly considered plank was this:

> *Resolved*, That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our Northern territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

And, now that we had triumphed on this cardinal principle, Mr. Thurlow Weed, a professed Republican, swelled by *his* voice the vehement, vociferous demand of all the Fusionists of the North and "Conservatives" of the South, that we should belie our professions, betray our vital principle, by consenting to and coöperating in the extension of slavery.

Faithless and shameful as such betrayal would have been, there was great danger that it would prevail. Business stood still. Industry was paralyzed. The free States, suddenly confronted by the gory spectre of civil war, recoiled and shuddered. Every one intent on money-making, especially if bound by ties of business or interest to the South, clamored for a settlement on some—on any terms. Had a popular vote then been taken on the Crittenden Compromise so-called, I have no doubt that it would have prevailed, through the abstention of hundreds of thousands who had voted for Lincoln.

For more than forty years we had seen the North driven from pillar to post by threats of disunion. Whenever she proposed to act on her moral convictions adversely to the incessant exactions of slavery, she was told, "Back out, or the South will secede!" I had all my life been listening, at intervals, to these threats, and I was thoroughly sick of them. They all assumed that the Union was *a favor conferred on the North by the South*—a favor which we were to reciprocate by saying and doing whatever the slave power should at any time see fit to require of us. Successive exactions on one side, concessions on the other, had established a quite general impression that the Union was a one-sided affair, to be counterbalanced by Northern submission on collateral questions to Southern dictation; that we of the North owed our prosperity to the patronage of the South, and should be willing to see through our benefactors' spectacles, whenever our own pecuniary interests did not forbid.

For my own part, I had had "something too much of this." I had always lived by my own labor, never by Southern impartiality. I believed the Union quite as beneficial, quite as necessary, to the South as to the North. I wanted no boom across the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio; but, if New-Orleans should insist on having one there, I believed New-York could stand it. I did not seek the bringing down of the Canada line (so far as slavery was concerned) to the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri; but, if the slave power chose to have it there, I would shed no lake of blood to push it back to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. And so, in preference to the perfidy and abasement demanded by the Democrats, and urged by Mr. Weed, I proposed that the South should be invited to make her own deliberate, unbiased, peaceful choice whether to remain in or go out of the Union.

There may be those who believe that the great Mississippi Valley can be permanently divided: I do not. There are probably those who believe that the South fairly canvassed, and relieved from the irritating threat of Northern coercion, would have voted to dissolve the Union: I do not. I firmly believe that, if the North had been great enough, wise enough, to say to the South, just after Mr. Lincoln's election: "You must decide this question for yourselves. We will not buy you, nor bribe you, nor hire you, whether with money or with servility, to stay with us; we deny the pretended constitutional, legal right of secession; but we affirm the right of revolution—the right of each people to be governed as they see fit. Choose, then, once and forever, whether to remain with us or leave us, and as you choose it shall be"—we should have insured the defeat and downfall of the conspirators for disunion. We certainly beat them as it was in the aggregate popular vote of the Slave States for and against secession in that memorable Winter of 1860–1, after Lincoln's election; but thousands voted with the disunionists to indicate their defiance of Northern coercion, and tens of thousands more hoping and expecting to force or terrify us into a new compromise. Had we promptly and frankly quieted these, by offering to leave the whole matter of disunion to a fair, unconstrained, popular vote of the Southern States, after mutual explanations and ample discussion, I think we should have saved the Union without bloodshed, and demolished the vocation of those who were insultingly and incessantly threatening that, if the North did do this or didn't do that, the South would punish her by dissolving the Union and leave her to her natural insignificance.

Doubtless wiser men than I saw all this in quite another light; I am here to listen and learn; but I must look through my own eyes; and, after much consideration, I am yet firm in the faith that the course I advised was the true one. But the Democrats and Mr. Weed were so intent on pushing us into a new compromise—that is, a new recreancy—that it had no chance of a trial.

II. Secession proceeded; compromise failed; war was waged upon us; Sumter was reduced; Washington was threatened; Baltimore streets were reddened with Northern blood, foully, treacherously shed; we were suddenly whelmed in the abyss of civil war. There was no way out but to fight out; and I, loathing war intensely, was among those who desired and demanded the most rapid concentration of national forces in order to strike hard blows quickly at the heart of the rebellion. I believed then, as I believe now, that we might and should have had an army of one hundred thousand in Richmond by the 4th of July, 1861, and that thus the war would soon have been ended. And it seemed to me the dictate of humanity as well as policy that we should have.

But, instead of concentration, we had dispersion; instead of vigor, imbecility; instead of patriotic ardor, treason working in our military councils and directing the movements of some of our armies—all culminating in that most needless, shameful discomfiture—Bull Run. I knew those living quietly at home who died of this—not so much for what it was as for what it argued and foreboded; I survived it, that was all. Mr. Weed has ever since treated it as *his* triumph. Here is what he says of it now:

> "Early in the war, Mr. Greeley, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, 'On to Richmond,' as authoritatively as Richard the III. exclaimed, 'To horse,' or as Wellington said, 'Up, guards, and at 'em.' And such was the power of a popular, widely-circulating journal, the government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous 'Bull Run' battle. When it was over, most disgracefully, Greeley saw the mischief he had done, and, appalled and haunted by spectres of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed, in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and in the *Tribune*, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing."

Weed here asserts that I issued the order "On to Richmond," and that, after Bull Run, I "confessed, in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, that I had done a great wrong." If Mr. Weed is allowed the use of any of my private letters, I insist that he shall print them *verbatim*, and not pretend to give what he chooses to say is their purport. In default of this, I can only say that no letter I ever wrote will justify his assertion; and, as to what I "confessed" in the *Tribune*, here it is, quoted in full from the article entitled "Just Once," July 25, 1861:

> "I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union grand army into Virginia, though the precise phrase, 'Forward to Richmond,' is not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that that army, one hundred thousand strong, might have been in the rebel capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with the *Tribune*, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the launching of barely thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand Union volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against ninety thousand rebels, enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it. Individuals must die that the nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal."

If I ever alluded afterward to the subject, it was with distinct reference to this statement, as the sum and substance of what I thought and felt with regard to Bull Run and the responsibility therefor.

Is Thurlow Weed a man of truth?

III. His assertion that I proposed to stop fighting "after sixty or ninety days," is just like the foregoing. What I *did* propose, at no particularly "dark hour," was, that we should strengthen our forces in every quarter, call out our uniformed militia to garrison Washington, Baltimore, &c., and make one general, determined advance and effort; and, if the rebels should really prove too strong for us, so that we could make no headway against them, we should frankly "acknowledge the corn." To the stand-still, dawdling, shilly-shally strategy of too many of our early commanders, I was inflexibly opposed. I did not see how these would ever put down the rebellion; and I did not like the fruitless rolling up of mountains of public debt, to tax the bread of our children and grand-children. I believed that we might as easily beat the rebels first as last, and I wished to have our soldiers led on to try. I now see that God's way was better than any that I contemplated, in view of the great end of ridding our country forever of Slavery. And yet, in view of the constant and very fearful peril of a collapse of our finances, or of such a Copperhead accession to power as the elections of 1862 showed to be imminent, I am not sure that, if it were all to be begun to-morrow, I could be more patient than I actually was.

IV. Mr. Weed strongly intimates that he and I were quite at variance with respect to "peace." Very likely. Let us see:

My idea was and is that a government so causelessly, so wickedly, yet so formidably assailed as ours was, should at all times evince a spirit of conciliation—an earnest desire to stanch the flow of fraternal blood. It is not enough that it should wish for peace—it should let the world see, especially those who have been deluded and lied into frenzied, parricidal attacks upon it, that it is fighting only under compulsion and in righteous self-defence. Hence, if I had had my way, I would have welcomed every overture looking to pacification, and, if compelled to decline the proposed terms, would have shown the world *why* I must do so. I would have made the whole country, but especially the saner rebels, *feel* that these terrible slaughters, conscriptions, taxations, debts, were all *forced* upon us—that I had no choice in the premises but to fight on so long as the rebellion was persisted in. I think this course, studiously and wisely persisted in, would have been worth an army to the national cause, and would have saved a full year of the war.

Mr. Weed quotes as from George N. Sanders what I never said to him, and says that C. C. Clay (whom I never saw and never addressed, save in the letters long since published) sent hither a call for a public meeting to sustain me. I know nothing of this, and it is of no consequence, any more than his deliberate falsehoods with regard to rebel raids and burnings, from the Confederates in Canada, while I was negotiating with them. All I had to say to those persons began and ended within three days, in the middle of July, 1864. And I never had any speech or correspondence respecting peace with any other rebels whatever.

Mr. Weed is shocked at my privately suggesting to the President, in July, '64, that we should agree to "offer $400,000,000 to slavery for peace." I proposed an offer of that sum *to be rid* of slavery and rebellion evermore—which is not exactly the same thing. I proposed to pay this amount in bonds to *all* the slave States, loyal and rebel alike, as compensation to their loyal citizens for their slaves, on condition that the rebellion should be given up, slavery forever abolished, and the Union declared perpetual, thus precluding all future secession or civil war. This may have been a bad suggestion, but Mr. Lincoln surely did not so consider it, or he would not have sent me to Niagara as he did. Had it been proposed and accepted, the South would have been firmly pledged not only to the Union, to Emancipation, but to the payment of the national debt, which debt would have been far less than it now is, while we should have saved many thousands of precious lives, and have set the whole regenerated South fairly on its feet. The $400,000,000 would have largely come back to us for the purchase of food, clothing, implements, animals, &c., by means of which the South would hava grown immense crops of cotton, sugar, rice, &c., to be sold at high prices. Let those who will rail at my suggestion; it was made in confidence, with no idea that it would ever become public; but I do not regret nor apologize for it.

Some matters of a more local and personal nature must be left over. They shall be as frankly dealt with to-morrow. H. G.

### GEN. WADSWORTH, MR. WEED, EMANCIPATION, &C.

*From the Tribune, Aug. 24.*

I. Mr. Thurlow Weed, in his letter to the *Times*, printed in our last, denied that he aided to defeat Gen. Wadsworth for Governor in 1862. That denial surprised me, and especially as he says,

> "While, in fact, he was 'slaughtered,' neither my own garments, nor those of my friends, are stained. * * * Mr. Greeley knows that my friends were faithful to a man."

If Mr. Weed has any "friends" in this city, I have always supposed Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, (District-Attorney,) James E. Coulter and A. D. Barber (then Harbor Masters) were such. Mr. Oakey Hall openly renounced the Republican party in that canvass, on the assumption (fully sustained by Mr. Weed's daily assertions) that it had been perverted and abolitionized, supported Seymour & Co., and has ever since acted with the Democratic party; Mr. Barber was zealously, efficiently busy throughout the canvass in getting Republicans to vote for Seymour and against Roscoe Conkling for Congress; while Mr. Coulter (unless I am grievously misinformed) worked openly for Seymour all election day at the poll of his ward and was expelled therefor from the Union Association of that ward. Mr. John A. Kennedy, (Superintendent of Police,) Robert Murray, (U. S. Marshal here,) and John Butler, Jr., (an associate in city railroads,) were certainly known as zealous personal and political friends of Mr. Weed; and I was informed that neither of them voted for Gen. Wadsworth. I might name others like these of whom I have heard the same; but need I? I may be misinformed with regard to one or two of these; if so, I shall gladly stand corrected; but I cannot be wrong with regard to all of them. Indeed, I was told, two or three days after election, by an active Democrat of this city, that his folks did not feel sure of success till they discovered that Mr. Weed's especial friends was voting for Seymour. And Mr. Weed's public and pungent allusion, not long afterward, to the "hissing vipers" who had been scotched by Wadsworth's defeat, gave me to understand that he had not only contributed to that defeat, but gloried in it. *Can* I be mistaken as to *that* circumstance?

II. Mr. Weed states truly that he desperately opposed, while I inflexibly supported, the nomination of Gen. Wadsworth. He now says that "the time and circumstances were inauspicious" for such nomination. Let us consider:

President Lincoln's first Proclamation of Freedom appeared on the 22d of September, 1862. Our State Convention met at Syracuse on the 24th. That proclamation was in every hand, on every tongue. Gen. Wadsworth had been an early and was an ardent champion of the emancipation policy, sincerely believing it essential to our military success. The President had hesitated long and pondered deeply before adopting it. Now that he *had* adopted it, what *could* he gain by shirking the issue thus made up? Manifestly, we must sink or swim with emancipation. By attempting to ignore, to evade, to dodge it, we might create a popular impression that it was wrong, and certain to result in national ruin. It seemed to me that if there had been room for doubt before, there was room no longer—that we should unhesitatingly proclaim, by our platform and our ticket, that we stood square up to the President's advanced position, thanked him for taking it, and bade him God speed in maintaining it. Hence I, with an immense majority of the convention, could see no man so eminently fit to head our ticket as was Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

Mr. Weed held strongly to the opposite view—no doubt, sincerely. He was—as he had a perfect right to be—for somebody, anybody for Governor but Gen. Wadsworth; especially any one not openly committed to the policy of emancipation. He fought desperately to the last; but it was no use; if I and twenty more such could have been won over, it would have availed nothing—the convention would nominate the man after their own heart; and that man was Gen. Wadsworth.

From that hour, but especially toward the close of the canvass, we felt that Mr. Weed was against us. His talk was discouraging, or (as he says Gen. Wadsworth told him) "croaking." He protested against Gen. Wadsworth's making an emancipation speech at Cooper Institute. He says the State Committee excluded him from its meetings. If that was so, it was simply because it was felt by that committee that he was working against us. He called publicly on the Republicans of Massachusetts to defeat Mr. Sumner's return to the Senate—as if the public would not see that the reason for defeating Sumner held good against Wadsworth. His undertone was all against us. And if he did not chuckle over Wadsworth's defeat, then both parties were grossly deceived.

III. Emancipation having been established as the policy of the government, most of the supporters of the administration who had demurred or objected either acquiesced or held their peace. Mr. Weed stood forth a signal exception, persisting in barking at the heels of that policy, to the great advantage and gratification of its Copperhead antagonists. Here are a few samples that, having no file of his paper, I am able to recall:

> "The great issue of subduing a formidable rebellion and preserving our government, upon which we were united, was narrowed down to an anti-slavery war, about which the people have been and will remain divided.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 10, 1862.*"
>
> "Still, the masses of the Democracy, and most of their prominent men, are truly devoted to the Union, and remain willing to contribute their money and peril their lives to sustain the government. But in this there is no merit, unless they adopt the anti-slavery platform, and accept the dogmas of the New-York *Tribune*."
>
> "Will those of our old Whig friends, now so impatient with, and differing so widely from us, turn their minds a few years backward, and remember what they then thought of abolition; and what its course and action was? Was it not narrow, perverse and mischievous? Did it not exert a vicious and malign influence? * * *
>
> If the North rejected abolition as a merely political test, will it be accepted when the lives of our sons and brothers and the preservation of the country are involved? If we refused to follow "one-idea" men when it cost us only votes, shall we commit all that is sacred and precious to their leadership?
>
> We ask these questions now, in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty struggle for national existence down to an abolition crusade. We ask them, in the hope of arresting a popular delusion, which is drawing tens of thousands of patriotic, devoted men into a vortex which bodes inevitable ruin and destruction to themselves and their country. We ask them at this moment, in view of the studied attempt to classify all who do not work up to their standard as enemies. And finally, we ask earnestly whether the experience of the first year and a half of war, with all parties heartily engaged in it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union preserved with a united South and a divided North?"—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 12, 1863.*

Finally, in taking formal leave of the *Evening Journal* as its editor, Mr. Weed gave the following reason for his retirement:

> "But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well, and 'nobody hurt.'"—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 27, 1863.*

Even so late as July 18, 1863, Mr. Weed could not send Mr. H. J. Raymond $500 toward the relief and sustenance of our colored sufferers by the sanguinary pro-slavery, pro-rebel mobs of that week, which committed so many utterly unprovoked murders and so nearly laid our city in ashes, without indulging in this fling at the emancipation policy and its supporters—this indirect apology for the negro murderers:

> "For the persecution of the negro there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is unworthy of men who themselves seek and find, in America, an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate to murder and arson, but for the stimulants supplied by fanatics. Journalists who persistently flame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro, are morally responsible for these outrages. But what cares Wendell Phillips how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes materils for agitation?
>
> There is abundant occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed, the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence, thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra-Abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the 'best friends' of secession. Practically, they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the 'malign influence' of these howling demagogues in Congress and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions; nor in its progress would the North have been divided, or the government crippled."

Be it clearly understood that I do not reproach Mr. Weed for this persistent, unyielding hostility to the emancipation policy. I presume it was honest, and impelled by a patriotic anxiety for the triumph of the national cause. I stand up for free thought and free speech. But does it become him, who is conspicuously on record as deplorably mistaken with regard to the most vital element in our great struggle, to reproach me with having been, in his judgment, mistaken on other and less important issues? We were called to act promptly, decisively, on the gravest questions, under circumstances wherein the experience of mankind, the lessons of history, afforded no precedent. I presume no one of us has been exactly right on every issue as it was presented; happy is he who can truly say, "I may have sometimes misjudged, but, from first to last, I honestly tried to serve and save my country."

IV. But Mr. Weed says I am "ambitious, selfish and false," and that I aspired to the United States Senate at the hands of the Legislature to be chosen in 1862. Possibly, he thinks this latter charge true; but, if so, he is grievously mistaken. The *World* alleged, early in that year, that I wanted to be Governor or Senator—I forget which; and I promptly replied that I would accept neither of these positions. There was no moment during the war when I desired or would have accepted any office whatever. And, if there be one person on earth to whom I ever indicated a desire to be a candidate for any office of honor or profit, I release him from all implication of confidence, and beg him to stand forth and state the fact to the public. True, I *was* once a candidate for the Senate before the Legislature of 1861—the canvass and election taking place during my absence from the State—but, if I ever indicated to *one* member of that Legislature a wish that he should support me, I beg him to come forward *now* and say so, to my confusion.

I presume and trust that I shall never henceforth be a candidate for any coveted post; but, if we should ever again during my life have a Constitutional Convention in this State, I shall ask to be supported in some district for delegate thereto; and one of my main inducements is an earnest desire to be instrumental in the overthrow and abolition of that shameful, pernicious, systematic traffic in legislation, franchises, grants, and immunities, whereby Thurlow Weed has become rich and infamous. But, if I know my own heart, I desire that trust without the smallest reference to him or his fortunes. His race must be nearly run; but the system will remain after its master-spirit has departed; and it must be put down or it will work the ruin of our country. Whether I shall or shall not be a delegate, I beseech our citizens of all parties to be careful to send men to that convention who shall be heart and soul devoted to the radical extirpation of that monstrous, deadly cancer on the body politic, the Albany Lobby. H. G.

## FROM THE WEST.

### The Census—The Crops—Politics—Gen. Grant, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

The census of this State is completed, but the returns are not all in. I understand the grand total will be in the neighborhood of 2,200,000. The returns for this city show a population of 177,956, an increase of a little over 70 per cent. in five years—which is doing pretty well. The aggregate is within about 2,000 of what I estimated it, and falls considerably short of the figures made by the more sanguine, some of which were as high as 230,000. An increase of 13,500 a year for five consecutive years in a time of great civil war, ought to be satisfactory, especially as along with this has come a vast augmentation of the general wealth of the city.

I was somewhat surprised at the result of the census of our neighborhood at the lower extremity of the great lakes—Buffalo. The result shows that her increase, too, has been nearly 70 per cent., which, considering that she is the older city, is doing rather better than Chicago has done. The war period appears to have added to the population of our cities, while it has lessened that of the country; or at least operated so as to prevent any very great increase.

The census of all the Western States, taken this year, show a marked increase. The "Star of Empire" is hovering over the "great valley." And it will long remain here, as the country beyond is not so well adapted to attract and maintain a dense population. The Mississippi will forever remain the garden of the nation—the centre of its political power. Take out the great cities of the east, and we cannot expect for a long time a very great augmentation of population. In some parts it has already about reached its maximum, while the richer lands of the West attract the young and adventurous. But recent events have shown that we are one people, and that geographically, distinctions cannot disunite us.

#### POLITICAL.

We are beginning to have some political discussion in view of the election which takes place in October. However, as there are nothing but county and judicial officers to be chosen, the excitement is not likely to run very high. The Democrats are casting about for some ways and means to resuscitate their party organization, with a view of entering the field once more. But they are troubled for a platform. The collapse of the rebellion removed their principal planks, and left them high and dry.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather has been fine since my last—only one rain storm, accompanied by hail, and that not very serious. Corn has improved the occasion to take a decided step forward, and the prospects of a full crop are much brighter. I notice that a report from the Bureau of Agriculture estimates the deficit in the wheat crop of the present year, as compared with last, at 26,000,000 bushels, and this principally in the West. I think this is altogether too high, it being about equal to the ordinary production of two of our best wheat-growing States. I think it is too high by half, judging from personal observation and the statements of the local press. In many localities the yield is better than it was last year, and were it not for the damage sustained from rain there would be an excess instead of a deficit. The estimate of the Bureau is, of course, only approximate, based upon information from different localities. I have observed that when the crop is a failure, or has been seriously injured by rain, or rust, or bug, the reports are more sure to be made than when there is nothing unusual—nothing but the ordinary crop.

#### THE GREAT FAIR.

We have at length a report of the Auditing Committee of the Great Fair held in this city in June. The result foots up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $358,070 38 |
| Expenditures | 117,257 35 |
| Net receipts | $240,813 08 |

Of this sum the Christian Commission received $50,000, and the balance was equally divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home, giving each $95,406.

#### GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant spent several days in this city last week. He requested to be "let alone," and his request was generally complied with by our citizens. He was neither "received" nor lionized, but came quietly, remained here quietly, and departed quietly, and thus was prepared to encounter the demonstrations which assailed him on the route, and on his arrival at his old home in Galena. We "did" him thoroughly while he was here during the fair, and consequently did not feel inspired to go through with the performance again, and his expressed wish to come and go like any other man was very opportune. But at Galena there was a perfect ovation. The whole region round about turned out, and gave to the citizen who left them four years ago, almost unknown, such a demonstration of popular approbation as is seldom witnessed.

#### AROUSED.

The frequent occurrence of riots and murders in our city of late has at length aroused our people to the necessity of taking some action for the suppression of the primary cause—the liquor traffic. Public meetings have been held, and the result has been to close the saloons on the Sabbath, which, under the present licensing system is about all that can be done.

The failure of Ketchum & Co. has carried down at least one banking-house in this city—that of James Boyd & Brothers.

Business is quiet, yet good. The Board of Trade are to have a grand opening of their new Chamber of Commerce on the 30th.

### The Soldiers' Chapel at Fortress Monroe.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

It has occurred to me that some facts relative to the soldiers' chapel recently completed at this place might be of interest to your readers. It is at least due to the generous donors that full recognition should be made of their good deeds, and that they should be assured that lasting benefits have been secured through their liberality. A beautiful, substantial and permanent church has been erected on the grounds of this hospital. It is gothic in its architecture and cruciform in its shape. At the foot of the architectural cross rises a graceful spire sixty feet high, surmounted by a double cross. The main room is thirty feet by sixty, and has a high, arched ceiling. All the interior of the building is lathed and plastered, and has a fine, hard, white finish. Nearly all the wood work is stained black walnut, and the gothic frames are filled with stained glass. Where the head of the cross should have been, there is a small projection, forming an alcove, or recess to the main room. Back of this recess are three windows of stained glass, the centre one being the largest. In the middle of this is beautifully painted the device, "No Cross, no Crown." The left arm of the architectural cross was designed as a library and reading-room. It is a large, airy apartment, 24 feet by 30, and contains about three thousand books. It does one's heart good to see the almost continuous stream of men coming and going with these. Our library is a fountain from which many rills of knowledge are flowing. There are long tables in the room, surrounded by chairs, where the patients may sit and read papers and magazines to their heart's content. The right arm of the building will serve as a parsonage or quarters for those engaged in the religious work of the hospital. Beside the four religious services each week, this building is opened daily as a place of instruction. I had long noticed in the colored soldiers a very general and strong desire to learn to read and write. As soon as the work was sufficiently advanced, I opened the chapel as a school, stating to the men that my main object was to enable them to read the Bible for themselves. A large and interesting reading school was organized, which meets daily, morning and afternoon; and also a writing school, which gathers nightly in the library. They both continue flourishing, and the grown-up sable scholars are making very encouraging progress. It is deeply interesting to see these strong men patiently conning their A B C's. A white soldier by the name of John D. Lock has direct charge of the schools, and he is a very efficient teacher. For this substantial structure and the good work which it is doing we have to thank mainly kind friends in Brooklyn. We have also received considerable aid from New-York City, and several donations from the interior of the State. Altogether we have received about twenty-four hundred dollars toward this enterprise, but there remains a small debt which I hope to pay off this Fall.

Directly in the rear of the chapel is the hospital burying-ground. Here also it is designed to lay out a general cemetery, and gather into it all the soldiers buried in the vicinity. The soldiers' monument, so handsomely noticed in the Times recently, will be erected upon these grounds. Thus, long after the din of war has died away, and when the bare and newly-made graves shall have become green and mossy, side by side will remain these two tributes to the worth of the American soldier, both the result of gratitude for invaluable services. E. P. R.

### Promotion Well Deserved.

We learn that Col. A. C. M. Pennington, late of the Third New-Jersey Cavalry, has recently been promoted by brevet to the rank of Brigadier-General in the volunteers and Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Graduated at West Point with distinction in June, 1860, he was immediately commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the artillery, (his favorite and chosen arm of the service,) in which he has since most honorably distinguished himself, especially as commander of the famous battery with which his name is identtfied. The battery to which he was attached was one of the two selected for service in Washington at the first inauguration of President Lincoln, and in April following he was dispatched with his company to reinforce Fort Pickens, Florida, where he commanded a battery at the bombardments in November, 1861, and January, 1862. In February, 1861, he was promoted to the full rank of Second Lieutenant; in May following to the rank of First Lieutenant, and subsequently, on the recommendation of the veteran Col. Brown, then in command of Fort Pickens, to the rank of Captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct at that post. Relieved from this service he was attached to the Army of the Potomac in February, 1862, and participated effectively in the following engagements in the Peninsula that year: Yorktown, from April 8 to May 4; Williamsburgh, May 5; New Bridge, May 23; Mechanicsville, May 24; Gaines Mills, June 27; Malvern Hill, July 1, and Seven Days Retreat which closed the campaign in the Peninsula. For gallant and meritorious conduct in these engagements he was promoted, on the recommendation of Gen. Hunt, then Chief of Artillery, and Gen. McClellan, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, to the rank of Major by brevet. He afterward participated with conspicious gallantry and skill in the following engagements in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862; Boonsboro, September 15, Antietam, Sept. 16 and 17; Williamsport; Sept. 18; Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 19; Martinsburgh, Oct. 2; Noland's Ford, Oct. 12; Philimont, Nov. 2; Union, Nov. 3; Upperville, Nov. 4; Barber's Cross-roads, Nov. 6; Amissville and Corbin's Cross-roads, Nov. 11, and in 1863, Stoneman's raid, May; Beverly Ford, June 9; Hanover, June 30; Hunterstown, July 2; Gettysburgh, July 3; Monterey Springs, July 4; Williamsport, July 6; Boonsboro, July 8; Hagerstown, July 12; Falling Waters, July 14; Battle Mountain, July 24; James City, Oct. 10; Brandy Station, Oct. 11; Buckland Mills, Oct. 19; and Morton's Ford, Nov. 26.

On March 30, 1864, he was promoted to the full rank of Captain, and afterwards participated in the following engagements, under Gen. Sheridan, in Virginia, in 1864: Craig Chapel and Wilderness, May 5—7; Sheridan's Raid, May, Meadow Bridge, May 12; Sheridan's Raid, June; Trevilian Station, June 11-12; Winchester, Aug. 17; Summit Point, Aug. 21; Kearneystown, Aug. 25, and Opequan, Sept. 13.

During the last two years of this period he was in command of the battery known as Pennington's battery, and, from considerations of duty to the service, declined several most flattering offers of promotion, including the Colonelcy of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Infantry, then in the field, tendered to him by Gov. Parker. In September, 1864, he was invited by Gov. Parker to take the Colonelcy of the Third New-Jersey Cavalry, which he accepted on the earnest solicitation of Gens. Sheridan and Torbert, with a view to his assignment to the command of a brigade in the cavalry corps. He was at once assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of that corps, and continued to command it until the close of the war, when the brigade was disbanded, and he resigned his commission in the volunteers to resume his position in the regular army.

During the period of his cavalry service he participated with marked distinction in the following engagements in Virginia, in 1864: Tom's Brook, (Roper's Run,) Oct. 9; Middletown, Oct. 19; Back road, Nov. 12; Mount Jackson, Nov. 22; and in 1865, Waynesboro, March 2; Sheridan's raid, March; Dinwiddie Court-house, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; Sailor's Creek, April 6; and Appomatox Court-house, April 8 and 9. His brigade, while under his command, captured upward of 50 pieces of field artillery, 15 battle-flags from infantry in the field, 400 army wagons, 1,000 horses and mules, and 3,000 prisoners. His career has been singularly fortunate and brilliant, and few, if any, can show such a record of active participation in battle and exposure to danger.

His active service began with the first inauguration of President Lincoln, and closed only with the last battle in Virginia and the surrender of Lee's army, at which he was present. He has been only twice wounded, and then but slightly. He has never been on the sick list, nor, from any cause, absent from his command when it has taken part in any engagement.

He is now on his way to another and far distant field of duty, having embarked at Baltimore on Saturday last with his regiment for California, where the good wishes of his many friends, and, as we trust, his good fortune will attend him.

## NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

### Description of the Steamships Euterpe, Catharine Whiting, Flag, Varuna, Glaucus, Aries, Ariadne and Agnes.

### THE PROPOSED ROUTES OF SERVICE, &c.

#### THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company will dispatch this vessel for Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th inst. She is a well built, well fitted and well-officered vessel, and will make a valuable acquisition to the list of steamers in the employ of this well-known company. The *Euterpe* is 176 feet 6 inches long on deck, 31 feet breadth of beam, 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold, has two decks, draws, when laden with cargo, 12 feet of water, and is 799 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut and cedar, and fastened with copper and iron; the frames are molded in the angles 12½ inches, sided 8 inches, and the frames are spaced 26 inches from centre to centre. The floors of this vessel are filled in solid for whole length, and there is a full set of knees under both decks. Her topsides are built in the hull, the water-ways are of white pine, on both decks, and scarphed; the bottom planking is of oak 3 inches thick; she has no bulkheads, and her rig is that of a foretopsail schooner.

A three-quarter poop cabin, with mess rooms above, is situated on deck, and they are fitted in excellent style with all that is essential to comfort and convenience.

This steamer has two vertical direct acting engines, having cylinders 26 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description; does not use blowers, and her propeller is of cast iron.

In pumps, chains, anchors, boats, &c., she is well fitted with, of large size.

The hull of the *Euterpe* was built by Charles H. Mallory, Mystic, Conn., and her machinery was constructed by the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, New-York.

#### THE STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING.

The old and well-known house of Messrs. Spafford, Tileston & Co., Broadway, advertise this vessel for Galveston, for which port she will sail on Thursday, August 31. Her capacity for carrying cargo, and her accommodations for passengers, are very ample.

She is 178 feet in length on deck, 31 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, 20 feet 4 inches depth of hold, has two decks, draws 12 feet 6 inches of water when fully cargo laden, and is 881 tons burden, new measurement.

Her frame is of white oak and chestnut, and square-fastened with galvanized iron and tree-nails; the floors are molded 14 inches, sided 7 inches, and are 20 inches apart at centres. Under the main deck are 140 knees, and under the upper or spar deck 114; her main, sister and other keelsons, are 13 by 14 inches, and her topsides are built in hull. Her bottom planking is white oak and her rig is that of a schooner.

Power is developed by one vertical direct acting engine, having a cylinder 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 3 feet. The propeller is of cast iron, and 11 feet in diameter. Steam is generated from one return tubular boiler, having a blower attached to her furnaces.

She has one independent steam fire and bilge pump, bottom valves, bilge injections, anchors, chains, &c., &c., all of large size, fitted and made in the best manner.

Her state-rooms, and other accommodations for passengers, will be of a character that will give general satisfaction.

The hull of the *Catharine Whiting* was built by Messrs. N. Clare & Bro., Malden, New-York, and her machinery constructed by Messrs. Starbuck Bros., Troy.

#### THE STEAMSHIP FLAG.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch this steamer for the port of New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 25. We are assured that her accommodations will be of a character second to none on the route hence to that city, and that the general equipment of the vessel will be complete.

She was built in Philadelphia by Messrs. Brilly & Lynn, and is 200 feet long on deck, 30 feet 8 inches breadth of beam, 18 feet depth of hold, with two decks, 16 feet draft of water when fully cargo laden, and is 930 tons burden, old measurement.

Her frame is of white oak, cedar and locust, and is fastened in a superior manner with copper and tree-nails; the floors are molded 15 inches in the angles, sided 9 and 11 inches, and the frames are 27 inches apart at centres. The floors are filled in solid to the engine-room, and around the frames are double and diagonally laid iron straps, 4 by ⅝ inches, adding very materially to the general strength of the hull. Her rig is that of a three-masted brigantine.

She is fitted with one vertical direct engine, with a cylinder 50 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet 8 inches. Her propeller is 12 feet in diameter, and is of cast-iron.

One flue boiler generates a sufficiency of steam, without the aid of a blower, and her pumps, injections, &c., &c., are of large size, and in perfect order.

All the departments of the *Flag* are in charge of accomplished officers, and it is but fair to presume that they will discharge their respective duties in a manner to satisfy all who are brought into contact with them. The machinery of this vessel was constructed by Messrs. Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia.

#### THE STEAMSHIP VARUNA.

Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co. have recently added this vessel to their line hence to Savannah. She is well adapted to the route, her hull being constructed of the best materials, and well fitted in all her departments.

She is 195 feet 6 inches long on deck, 33 feet breadth of beam, 20 feet depth of hold, has two decks, draws, when cargo and passenger laden, 13 feet of water, and is 1,008 tuns burden, old measurement.

White oak and chestnut were used in the building of her frame, and they are square fastened in a masterly manner, especial care having been taken with this portion of the work; the floors are molded fourteen inches, sided eight inches, and her frames are spaced twenty-six inches from centre to centre. The bottom blank is of oak, knees are under each deck, the keelsons are of oak, and the water ways of white pine and scarphed. Her rig is that of a brig. From two vertical direct acting engines, having cylinders thirty-six inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of three feet, power is developed, and steam is generated from one tubular boiler, without blowers. The propeller is thirteen feet in diameter, and of cast-iron. She is also fitted with pumps, anchors, and all else in her every department that a vessel of her class on such a sea route, desires and demands. The cabin accommodations and mess-houses of the *Varuna* are on deck, and arranged with much neatness and comfort. The galley is well furnished, and of ample dimensions. The hull of this vessel was built by Chas. H. Mallory, Mystic, Conn., and her machinery was constructed by C. H. Delamater, New-York.

#### THE STEAMSHIP GLAUCUS.

This large and magnificent propeller is up for the port of New-Orleans by N. H. Bigham, of Water-street, and will sail on Thursday, Aug. 24. Her cargo-carrying capacity is very large, and as she is a very fast vessel, it is thought she will become a favorite on this line for the transportation of freight. She is 245 feet in length on deck, 40 feet breadth of beam, 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold, draws when cargo laden 10 feet, and is 1,632 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of the best quality of white oak, chestnut, &c., and well put together, the work of fastening being well done by skillful workmen. The floors of this vessel are molded 18 inches, sided 7 inches, and the frames are 24 inches apart from centres. Knees are under her deck, and her floors are filled in solid for 100 feet.

She is fitted with two vertical direct acting engines, having cylinders 44 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston 3 feet 2 inches. Her propeller is of cast iron, and is 13 feet in diameter. Her boilers are of the tubular description, without blower, and the bunkers of iron.

The *Glaucus* is fitted with watertight compartments, and all her departments are well fitted and furnished.

Her hull was built by Messrs. Van Deusen & Bro., foot of East Eighteenth-street, this city, and her machinery was constructed by the Detroit Locomotive Works.

#### THE STEAMSHIP ARIES.

This iron vessel is owned by Messrs. Sprague & Soule, of Boston, from which port she will run on the route to New-Orleans. She is well fitted up, and her cabin accommodations are very neat and comfortable.

She is 194 feet long, 27 feet 8 inches wide, 17 feet deep, has two decks, draws 14 feet of water when loaded, and is 598 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates, ⅝ of an inch thick, and fastened with rivets ¾ of an inch in diameter, placed every 2½ inches. The floors are molded 13½ inches, sided ⅜ of an inch, and the frames are 18 inches apart at centres. Wrought-iron beam ties are on both decks, adding additional strength to the vessel. She has two vertical direct-acting engines, having cylinders 24 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet. Her propeller is of cast-iron, her rig is that of a three-masted brigantine, and she is fitted with two tubular boilers, without blowers.

Her bunkers are of iron, and she is provided with four water-tight bulkheads. All her pumps, anchors, chains, &c., are of large size, and in excellent order.

The cabins, &c., of the *Aries* are presided over by competent persons, who will leave nothing undone that can contribute to the comfort of passengers.

#### THE STEAMSHIP ARIADNE.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the good steamer *Ariadne* to Savannah, Thursday, Aug. 24. This steamer is exceedingly well built and is capable of any service.

She is 183 feet long, 34 feet wide, 22 feet deep, has three decks, draws, when laden with cargo and passengers, 13 feet of water, and is 977 tons burden, old measurement.

The materials used in her construction are of the choicest quality of white oak, chestnut and cedar; these are put together in a superior manner with copper and tree-nails. The floors are molded 12½ inches, sided 10 inches, and the frames are spaced 26 inches from centre to centre; the floors are filled in solid. The keel, keelsons and bottom planks, which latter is three inches thick, are of white oak; six knees are under each beam in the two lower decks, and in the upper decks there are lodging knees abreast each [illegible] sides are built in hull, and the water-ways, which are on the two lower decks, are of white pine and scarphed.

She has two horizontal engines, cylinders 26 inches in diameter, and stroke of piston 2 feet 6 inches. Her boiler, which is of the tubular description, is 16 feet long, 13 feet wide, and is located in the hold, little abaft amidships. She is supplied with pumps, anchors, chains, injections, &c., and her chimney-room is lined with iron.

Her accommodations for passengers are ample and very comfortable.

#### THE STEAMSHIP AGNES.

Messrs. Wm. J. Taylor & Co., of Philadelphia, advertise this vessel for the route from that place hence to Richmond. She has just been finished, and her construction reflects credit upon her builders, as she is a craft well calculated to give satisfaction on her proposed route of service, possessing speed, strength of hull, and a passenger department well finished and furnished. The *Agnes* is 169 feet 3 inches in length on deck, 28 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, 10 feet depth of hold, draws 9 feet of water when loaded, and is 584 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak and chestnut, and square fastened with iron and tree-nails; the floors are molded 12 inches, sided 8 to 10 inches, and the frames are spaced 24 to 28 inches from centre to centre. Around the frame is a head-strap, 6 by 1 inch, adding to the strength of the vessel; the floors are filled in solid under her engine, and she has no rig.

She is fitted with one vertical direct engine, having one cylinder 36 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 10 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and there are no blowers used to her furnaces. She is fitted with the requisite pumps, valves, &c., a vessel of her character and class requires. The *Agnes* was erected in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Cramp & Son, and her machinery was constructed by Messrs. Nafie & Levy, same city.

### The New Steamship Scotland.

#### DIMENSIONS, TONNAGE, &C.

The new steamship *Scotland*, the latest addition to the ocean steam fleet of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool at noon, Saturday, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 47 North River, under the guidance of an able and experienced commander.

This fine vessel was launched from the yard of the well-known Palmer Bros., of Newcastle, Eng., during the first of this year, and is one of the largest and strongest specimens of naval architecture afloat, engaged in commercial purposes or the transit of passengers.

The *Scotland* is 400 feet in length on deck, 44 feet breadth of beam, 35 feet depth of hold, has three decks, and is 3,809 tons burden, old measurement. The hull is divided in seven water-tight compartments, each bulkhead running up to the spar deck, from the keel, and each built of very heavy wrought-iron plates, one inch to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and these are securely fastened with rivets seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, set from two and three-quarters to three inches apart. Beam ties or stringers of wrought-iron are on all the decks, greatly adding to the strength of the vessel.

The motive power of this ship consists of two horizontal engines, with cylinders seventy-two inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of three feet six inches; the propeller is sixteen feet in diameter, and of cast-iron, and her tubular boilers, four in number, do not use blowers.

In pumps of all descriptions, and all else that a steamship of this size, and for the service the *Scotland* is engaged in, she is fully fitted. All her departments are very commodious and finished with neatness.

The steerage passengers are accommodated in apartments on the lower decks, the height of which secures ample ventilation, in berths arranged for comfort and convenience. Here over 1,000 persons may find a comfortable home during a voyage over the Atlantic.

One hundred first-class passengers can also be accommodated, their staterooms being arranged with every requisite convenience.

The culinary department of this vessel is such that from 1,000 to 1,500 persons can be fed daily without any inconvenience, the saloon passengers having a bill of fare which cannot fail to please the most particular in this respect. The machinery of this vessel was also built by Messrs. Palmer Bros.

## THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

### Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow* on the 5th inst., was continued before Coroner Lynch and jury yesterday morning. The following is the substance of the evidence taken:

*Pamelia Westlake*, sworn: Am mother of the deceased; was on board the *Arrow* on the 5th of August; the deceased was with me; I met my son just as the boat pushed off; could find no seat to sit down; the boat was much crowded; he started for seats; I got a seat from the Captain; when I first met him he refused to go on that boat, as his brother had not got there; I thought we had better go, not knowing that the *Arrow* was the old *Broadway;* we sat together near the wheelhouse and furnace door; when the flue burst, the smoke and steam came out behind us; deceased exclaimed, "Halloo! what's the matter?" that's the last I saw of him; I made for a window and got out; I was thrown down and trampled upon. Finally I came to myself and found that I was standing in the boat outside; several gentlemen helped me up on the upper deck; an express man from Yonkers put some oil on my hands and face, which were considerably scalded; I could not find my son, but was assured that all who jumped overboard had been picked up; did not know the boat was the old *Broadway;* would not have gone on it for anything in the world; have often been told by Capt. Howe that it was not a safe boat; saw a man and woman badly scalded or trampled; a Mrs. Smith, wife of John S. Smith, of Nyack, told me that the fireman or engineer told him that the boiler was very badly off, and that he had been at work all the way down, and was afraid it would not last—that there was a hole in it as big as his fist; soon after there was an explosion, and Mr. Smith was considerably injured.

*Charles H. Spencer*, sworn: Reside at No. 126 Broome-street; am an engineer; now Captain of steamer *Henry Burden*, government dispatch boat; was on board the *Arrow* on the 5th of August as a passenger; it was almost impossible to get a seat; looked in at the engineer's room; two men were talking; the engineer was one near the chimney; a gentleman gave me a seat, which I took three to five minutes before the explosion took place; I started for the engine-room, but the rush crowded me forward; heard some one ask if any one could stop the engine, and I started for the engine; just as I reached the room the engineer stepped in and stopped the engine; I took charge of the engine at the request of the engineer; found eight pounds of steam on the boiler; told him to tell the pilot there was some one who could work the engine; he said there was no steam; but I found she would work slowly with the steam on then; I tended the engine while we worked in alongside a coal-barge at Thirtieth-street; there were still eight pounds on; perhaps there were eight and a half on when we got in; I tried to get a deck-hand to go below, as I expected a fire would break out every moment; it was ten minutes after landing before any one went below; a deck-hand finally went and found one fireman dead; I think that the cause of the explosion was that the valve leading from one boiler to another was down or closed; if the valve had been open the steam in the sound boiler would all have escaped; instead, there were eight pounds of steam; should consider the boat perfectly safe with proper management; think the explosion was caused altogether by the carelessness of the engineer; did not see the Captain until the boat reached the wharf.

*Alfred Conklin*, sworn: I reside at Haverstraw, N.Y.; am pilot of the *Arrow;* have been engaged as such eight years; was on board on the 4th of August; nothing unusual took place until on the up trip, when one of the boilers gave out; next morning went down with one boiler, I think; I heard the explosion, which sounded like the rolling of a barrel; the fireman not on watch had his clothes off in the forecastle; he escaped to the deck and to avoid being seen jumped overboard; I then worked the boat in at Thirtieth-street; know the boat has been run under names of *George Washington*, *Broadway* and *Arrow;* when people have asked about the boiler I have told them that they were no poorer, and not so poor as some of their age in other boats.

*Edward Start*, sworn: Reside in Jersey City, and am an engineer by profession; have been so employed for ten years; have been employed on the steamboat *Isaac P. Smith* for the last four months; have been on the *Arrow* as engineer; was on her when she was the *Broadway*, about the 1st of March; worked on her about a month, when Mr. Smith bought her; I was then transferred to the *Smith;* Mr. Smith told me that Peter Vanderberg would like to change, because his family was at Haverstraw; Vanderberg was then on the *Smith;* he took the *Broadway* and I the *Smith;* he did not feel indignant at the change; while on the *Arrow*, I always thought the boilers were able to carry 30 pounds of steam, and I did carry it; we were then allowed 37 pounds by inspectors' certificate of last year; I have carried 32 pounds; the *Smith* has one boiler, and is allowed 40 pounds of steam; she is a smaller boat; the boilers were not patched while I was on the *Arrow;* saw a man named Wm. Van Tassell; he was not a fireman when I was on board; when I changed, they changed no fireman from the *Smith* to the *Arrow;* have opened stop-valves when cleaning boiler; a stop-valve is closed when firing up; there is no way for steam to escape but by bursting; always ordered the firemen to open it, and then saw it was done; have examined the flue; the iron looked thin; there appeared to have been a crack in the iron; on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, I arrived in New-York from Peekskill, and examined the *Arrow;* found 18 pounds of steam on the boiler; the donkey-pump was at work, pumping her out; have heard persons say that they did not like the boilers on the *Arrow;* have known the engineer for about two years; never saw him under the influence of liquor; think 18 pounds of steam might have blown a hole in the flue if there had been a flaw in the iron.

Adjourned till Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

### The Shakespeare Monument.

The chairman of the committee charged with the duty of erecting a monument of Shakespeare in the Central Park, has issued a circular stating the present condition of the fund, and giving some general idea of the design of the monument. At the time the circular was issued the amount collected was a little short of $20,000, estimated as the lowest sum for which it would be possible to erect a fitting monument. [illegible] that time the contributions have been increased to $20,000, and that amount has been safely invested by Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, the treasurer.

In the circular referred to, it is stated that, according to a resolution of the Executive Committee, "the chief feature of the work should be a full-length representation of SHAKESPEARE, the face and costume conforming as nearly as possible to the only trustworthy authorities, namely, the mausoleum at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the Droeshout print prefixed to the first edition of SHAKESPEARE'S Works, and that it should be entrusted to an American sculptor."

The committee have now given notice that "they are prepared to receive and consider any proposal or design which may be submitted to them for the work, with the express understanding, however, that any drawing or model transmitted must be sent to the committee gratuitously, as no portion of the funds in their hands can be applied to payments for drawings or designs." These plans should be sent before the 1st day of November next, either to the Chairman, CHARLES P. DALY, or to the Secretary, JAMES H. HACKETT, both of this city, or to any other member of the Executive Committee.

It is to be hoped that our ablest artists will send in designs for the monument, which is intended to be placed in a position where it cannot fail to attract the attention of the multitude who visit the Central Park.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

### NEW FEATURE OF THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

While Col. BAKER was spreading consternation among the bounty-brokers and other thieves in this city, last Winter, the TIMES was able to make revelations which astounded the community; but now and then an honorably released soldier returns and tells us a tale, showing that not half the truth concerning the outrageous thefts that were committed, a year ago, by the bounty-brokers, has been disclosed. The case of private THOMAS EAGAN, of No. 72 Lewis-street, as presented before Justice MANSFIELD, is not isolated, but is one of many that have recently come under the cognizance of the Police Magistrates. Private EAGAN makes affidavit that about a year ago he enlisted, and, having been shrewd, kept every dollar of his bounty money. This annoyed the bounty-brokers, and they resolved that if they could not get his money in the usual way, through the connivance of officials, they would adopt other tactics. Therefore, they sent one DANIEL CONNOLL to the rendezvous whither private EAGAN had been taken, and CONNOLL, engaging the volunteer in conversation, inquired whether his bounty had been paid, when private EAGAN unsuspectingly exhibited $200, which CONNOLL, it is alleged, immediately seized. CONNOLL fled on the instant, and private EAGAN started in pursuit, but was stopped by the guard. CONNOLL, having been ferreted out by the returned soldier, was taken into custody by the police, and Justice MANSFIELD committed him, in default of bail, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

### THE MACKERELVILLE YOUTHS' DIVERSIONS.

PATRICK COSGROVE, of No. 143 Avenue A, liquor-dealer, made oath that on the night of the 15th inst., JOHN MONAHAN and a crowd entered his place and drank several rounds, and that when requested to pay their bill one of the gang seized a bottle and dashed it into a case containing a number of tumblers. COSGROVE bade them desist, and three of the fellows fell upon him, knocked him to the floor, and punished him severely, while MONAHAN, it is alleged, leaped over the counter and stole the contents of the money-drawer, amounting to $20. The gang fled, but MONAHAN was apprehended, yesterday, and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

### THE VOLUNTEER FAMILY AID FUND.

Officer SMITH, of the court, appeared with Mrs. MARY BARRY and MARY QUINN in custody, and complaint was preferred against them by Mr. JOHN A. GARDNER, of No. 319 Ninth-street. It is alleged that on or about the first of May, 1864, ELIZABETH QUINN applied for aid at the office of the Fourteenth Ward Fund Relief Committee, and on representing that she was the wife of PATRICK CONNOR, a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, obtained $12. Mrs. BARRY is alleged to have appeared with ELIZABETH QUINN before Mr. GARDNER, and to have sworn that ELIZABETH was the wife of private CONNOR. The prisoners were permitted to go on their own recognizance until Saturday next.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

### THE OLD STORY OF A DEN.

MICHAEL WELSH, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, entered LOUIS and LOUISA KENODA's lager-bier den, in a William-street cellar, and, after drinking lots of slops, lost his wallet, containing $140, it having been snatched from his hands by one of the feminine inmates of the institution. He then made complaint at the Oak-street Police-station, and Capt. THORNE sent Officer MULLEN to the saloon; but the money was not recovered, of course, and LOUIS and LOUISA KENODA, who are Italians, and LEONARD HORN, their aptly-named musician, were taken into custody. The prisoners were required to find $500 bail each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

### STEAMBOAT STATEROOM ENTERED.

JOHN TURNER was committed upon the affidavit of Mr. SAMUEL IRWIN, of No. 5 Cortlandt-street, alleging that on Wednesday night he entered the deponent's stateroom, and stole from his pantaloons pocket a wallet containing $50. In the morning Mr. IRWIN missed his wallet, and accused TURNER of theft, and as the steamboat—the *Dean Richmond*—neared her pier, TURNER leaped overboard. He was, however, rescued, and after a hearing at the Tombs committed for trial.

### THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL FORGERY.

Mr. TIMOTHY THOMPSON, clerk for Mr. HAWES, of the St. Nicholas, and Mr. ADAM SMITH, appeared yesterday and made joint affidavit against GEORGE GLADIN, alleging that he had through forgery obtained two hundred and three $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, which had been deposited in the St. Nicholas Hotel safes in the name of ADAM SMITH. It appears that GLADIN observed the superscription on the two packages containing these bonds at the time when they were delivered to a clerk in the office of the hotel, and that subsequently he appeared with an order for the packages, purporting to have been signed by Mr. SMITH. This order seeming to be regular, Mr. THOMPSON delivered the bonds to GLADIN. The bonds are the property of Messrs. JAS. BUTLER, W. H. GIBSON, W. M. REDFIELD, A. C. BALDWIN, and others, and were brought hither for conversion. GLADIN pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

### District Attorney's Office.

### RE-ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

Yesterday morning Policemen HARRIS and VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, having ascertained the whereabouts of THOMAS FOLEY, a youth of 15, who, having been arrested two years ago on charge of burglary in entering Mr. JAMES FRIEL's drygoods store, at No. 357 Fourth-avenue, fled and forfeited his bail, obtained authority from the District-Attorney's office, and took the boy into custody. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs.

### The Fire-Marshal's Report.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BAKER, for the six months ending on the 31st May, has just been presented to the Common Council. In the introduction Mr. BAKER says, speaking of petroleum:

"One of the sources of danger from fire to which I have been most earnest in calling your attention for several years back, is the indiscriminate storage of petroleum within the city limits. As the article gets into more general use and the amount stored accumulates, the danger increases with it. Commercial foresight, I regret to say, takes but few precautions to guard against it. It is this recklessness which renders it all the more necessary for the city authorities to be on the alert, and to compel attention to the ordinary rules of safety. Fully impressed with the risks arising from the present state of things, I have neglected no means of awakening others to a sense of it. Ordinances have been drawn and submitted to the Common Council, but for some cause unknown to me they have never been effectually carried out. The subject was brought before the Legislature during its last session, and a general act passed regulating the storage of petroleum within the corporate limits of all the cities of the State of New-York, but curious to say, it is made to take effect only from the 1st of May next. Why an enactment intended to meet a pressing danger should allow such an interval to elapse before its operation is to be enforced is more than I can understand. There may be some motive of legal policy in it, but it is one that may prove very costly in the wholesale destruction of property in the interim."

Of the Paid Fire Department, the Marshal says:

"It is curious to note, that, while we are thus resorting to the English plan of paid fire brigades, there is a disposition on the part of the English to imitate our volunteer system. In London it is getting so much into vogue that even the heir apparent, and the leading members of the aristocracy, make it their pride to run with the engine. At the recent fire at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales distinguished himself by the successful exertions that he made in this his new vocation. I mention the fact not by way of disparagement to the paid system, but by way of consolation to the feelings of those whose pride and sense of self-respect have been wounded in the controversy that has led to the present change of system. As to my own objections and preferences it would not be only out of place, but improper for me to indicate them. A short experience of the new system will test its merits, and it is to the interests of all that it shall receive a fair and unprejudiced trial."

The number of incendiary fires during the six months was eighty-two, being eight less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1864.

During the half-year ending 31st of May, 1865, there were thirty-nine arrests on charges of arson, or attempts to commit that crime. Of this number, two were indicted, tried, and convicted of arson; six discharged by the Grand Jury; eleven discharged by police magistrates; six indicted, and now awaiting trial; four held to bail, two of whom have fled the city, and forfeited their bail, ($10,000;) two discharged on their own recognizances; one held as a witness; and seven committed pending an examination.

The total number of fires is 176, being nineteen less than occurred during the corresponding six months of 1864, and seven less than during the previous half-year.

The aggregate of losses is heavy, and may be attributed to the large destruction of property on storage in the South and Water-street stores, which caught fire from the heat of a burning cooper's building on the opposite side of the street. The burning of the steamship *George Washington*, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, also adds $228,000 to the total amount of loss.

The following are some of the principal causes of fires and alarms during the past six months:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candles and lamps | 4 | Stoves and stove pipes | 15 |
| Chimney flues | 11 | Sparks | 5 |
| Children with matches | 9 | Rats | 1 |
| Dripping fat | 2 | Backdraft | 1 |
| Fireplaces | 6 | Ashes | 3 |
| Gas | 9 | Furnaces | 7 |
| Kerosene l'mp explosions | 7 | Window curtains | 2 |
| Spontaneous combustion | 2 | False alarms | 19 |

DEATHS BY BURNING.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864. | | | | |
| December | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1865. | | | | |
| January | 1 | 1 | 3 | — |
| February | — | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| March | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| April | — | — | — | 1 |
| May | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | | | | 23 |

The monthly statement of fires, losses and insurances is as follows:

| Month. | No. of Fires. | Alleged Loss. | Insurance. | Am't Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864. | | | | |
| December | 36 | $791,445 | $1,738,050 | $713,168 |
| 1865. | | | | |
| January | 29 | 321,156 | 1,993,525 | 263,131 |
| February | 26 | 210,002 | 232,800 | 112,487 |
| March | 31 | 217,862 | 704,450 | 180,086 |
| April | 37 | 2,322,674 | 2,954,900 | 155,906 |
| May | 17 | 189,504 | 477,100 | 147,077 |
| Totals | 176 | $4,052,643 | $8,100,825 | $1,571,855 |

The great difference between the amount of the alleged loss and the amount of insurance paid is partly accounted for by the fact that a claim for $1,786,456 on bonded goods burned or damaged at the fire in April in the warehouses Nos. 549 to 555 Water-street, belonging to M. S. DRIGGS, has not yet been settled.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base Ball.

### MUTUAL VS. ECKFORD.

The first grand match between these clubs takes place this afternoon on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, and it promises to be quite an interesting match.

### AMERICAN VS. WARREN.

A spirited game of ball took place on the 23d inst. between American Hose Company No. 19 and Warren Hose Company No. 33, resulting in favor of the former. The following is the score:

| AMERICAN. | Outs. | Runs. | WARREN. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parker, p | 4 | 5 | Byrnes, 1st b | 1 | 4 |
| Williams, c. f | 1 | 7 | R. Johnson, 2d b | 3 | 3 |
| Ayres, 1st b | 3 | 9 | Liddle, 3d b | 1 | 5 |
| Thomas, s. s | 4 | 5 | Colwell, l. f | 0 | 6 |
| Pendleton, 2d b | 2 | 7 | Layman, p | 2 | 4 |
| McKibben, r. f | 3 | 6 | Forshay, c. f | 4 | 2 |
| Beeckler, 3d b | 2 | 7 | J. Johnson, c | 1 | 6 |
| Striker, l. f | 1 | 7 | Murphy, s. s | 6 | 0 |
| Graham, c | 1 | 7 | Denman, r. f | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 21 | 57 | Total | 21 | 32 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American | 16 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 3—57 |
| Warren | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4—32 |

Umpire—Mr. ISAAC EVENS.
Scorers—Messrs. CRAWFORD and KETTELL.
Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.
Fly catches made—American, 4; Warren, 1.

### Cricket.

### SATELLITE VS. UNION.

The match between these clubs, which was played at Brooklyn yesterday, resulted in the success of the Satellites, they defeating the Newarkers with nine wickets to fall:

UNION.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McLaren b. Palin | 4 | c. Farrell, b. Palin | 7 |
| Burdsall, l. b. w., b. Tilly | 7 | b. Palin | 9 |
| Middleton, b. Palin | 0 | not out | 36 |
| Elsun, b. Tilly | 1 | b. Tilly | 2 |
| Elphicke, b. Tilly | 6 | b. Hatfield | 3 |
| Sharp, b. Tilly | 1 | b. Tilly | 10 |
| Beattie, c. Wilson, b. Palin | 2 | b. Hatfield | 4 |
| Smith, st. Wilson, b. Palin | 0 | c. and b. Palin | 4 |
| Bidett, b. Tilly | 0 | l. b. w., b. Tilly | 2 |
| Foster, not out | 0 | b. Tilly | 0 |
| Reynolds, absent | 0 | absent | 0 |
| Byes, 1 | 1 | Byes, 8; wides, 2 | 10 |
| Total | 21 | Total | 87 |

SATELLITE.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tilly, b. Elphicke | 0 | not out | 8 |
| Metcalf, run out | 8 | | — |
| Wilson, b. Elphicke | 5 | | — |
| Palin, b. Elsun | 35 | | — |
| Farrell, b. Elsun | 0 | | — |
| Hadfield, l. b. w., b. Elphicke | 4 | not out | 10 |
| Bridge, c. Middleton, b. Elsun | 17 | | — |
| Silsby, c. Beattie, b. Elsun | 2 | | — |
| Till, l. b. w., b. Elsun | 2 | | — |
| Brown, c. and b. Elphicke | 0 | | — |
| Baker, not out | 0 | b. Elphicke | 0 |
| Byes, 9; leg-byes, 2; wides, 4 | 15 | Byes, 1; wides, 2 | 3 |
| Total | 88 | Total | 21 |

Umpires—Messrs. PINK and HOLLIS.

### Death of Dr. Sinclaire.

At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary, held Aug. 23, on the occasion of the death of Dr. THOMAS SINCLAIRE, Dr. D. S. CONANT in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, In God's providence, our fellow physician, THOMAS SINCLAIRE, M. D., LL. D., has been removed from us by death; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. SINCLAIRE, the Demilt Dispensary, in which he has so earnestly and disinterestedly labored, is called to mourn one who, by his devoted and intelligent efforts, largely contributed to realize the benevolent objects of the institution; and that we individually have to lament a friend who, by his mature scholarship, unfaltering professional zeal, uniformly courteous and unobtrusive manners, simplicity of character and kindliness of heart, had won, in a very high degree, our esteem and respect.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy for their bereavement, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to said family, and copies for publication to the NEW-YORK TIMES, and to the New-York *Medical Journal*.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, M. D., WM. B. BIBBINS, M. D., JAMES R. LEAMING, M. D., Committee.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

### A PROVOKED ASSAULT.

Henry and Yetta Hein were charged with assaulting Abraham Feuchtwanger. Witness said he went to these parties with a marshal's lien, and when he went in Mrs. Hein, his sister-in-law, struck him on the head with a pan. Then she ordered him out, and he did go, and she followed him with a hatchet. She then threw the hatchet down and picked up a stone and struck him in the face. On his cross-examination he denied having put on a deputy sheriff's badge; declined to answer the question if he had ever been convicted of forgery in Wisconsin. Charles V. Lyons said he was asked to go in by complainant and leave a summons. He said he would point out the man to him. The moment he went in he was ordered out. The witness told complainant to go when he was ordered, but he refused, and then quarreled with the defendants, when the lady took the frying pan and knocked the spectacles of Feuchtwanger off; at the same time Mr. Hein took hold of him by the throat, and thrust him off the premises. Complainant put on a deputy sheriff's badge. He did n't go out when ordered. Witness requested complainant to leave, but he would n't go. If he had gone out when requested, the assault would not have been committed.

The accused were acquitted.

### A DOG CASE.

Charles Smith, a respectable merchant, was charged with stealing a dog, the property of Henry V. Walker. Witness valued his dog at $50, and could only say that the day it was lost it was found with the prisoner, three blocks from where it had been stolen. He could say nothing about the dog. Defendant, who claimed the dog, was never seen near the premises where the animal was.

Verdict: Acquittal.

### ASLEEP ON THE STREET.

Michael Crowley and Henry Wilson, noted street thieves, pleaded not guilty to stealing $14 from the pocket of James Murray, a sailor, who seemed to have been on a drunk. Witness said he laid down on the sidewalk, and awoke as the smallest of the prisoners was drawing his hand from his pocket. The tallest one stood over him. He followed the thieves and undertook to arrest them when they beat him. Officer Henry McFarland said, about half-past one in the morning he saw the prisoners near where the robbery took place. After Murray was robbed, he gave him a very good description of the thieves, and he knew in a moment who they were. Before morning he met the thieves and arrested them, when they were immediately identified.

Verdict: Guilty; remanded.

### SHARP PRACTICE.

John Brant was charged with assaulting John Jones, errand-boy in the employ of Mme. Demorest, the fashionable dressmaker, under the following circumstances: Mr. Brant's sister was about to get married, and the assistance of the dressmaker was called into requisition to make the outfit for the wedding. Complainant was sent with a portion of the bridal costume, with the strict injunction that the bill ($41) should be collected or the goods brought back. When the complainant took the goods there, Brant received them, demurred to the bill, and shoved the boy out of the house. Mme. Demorest said she sent the boy there to collect the bill or bring back the goods. Since then she had only been able to obtain a portion of the bill from Brant. The defendant was found guilty and fined $25.

### BOUND TO HAVE A FIGHT.

John McEwen was charged with assaulting Patrick Cornell. In this and in a great many other cases the Justices of this court complain of the magistrates' clerks, who neglect to put the names of witnesses on the complaint. It is an evil that can be very easily remedied. The complainant himself in this case was under bail for cutting a man named Ryan. Witness said: About half-past five o'clock on the 30th of July, I had a walk on the Ninth-avenue with another man; we were standing talking, when Kingsley, McEwen and Ryan came up; Ryan had a club, and asked if I would fight him; I said no; he said I had to, and as he took off his coat and said I would have to fight him, I took to my heels and ran; Ryan overtook me and hit me on the head; I recovered and tried to get away, and Kingsley headed me off, and Ryan came at me again and tore my coat; Kingsley again headed me off, and Ryan again got hold of me and beat me; I could not help myself, and I cut Ryan.

Two witnesses, who saw the difficulty, swore that McEwen never lifted his hand to Cornell.

Verdict: Acquittal.

### Decisions.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge Cardozo

Figge *vs.* Figge; motion granted conditionally; see memorandum. Levy *vs.* Levi; motion to discharge arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event, with leave to renew on affidavits, on payment of costs. G. Fuessel *vs.* Graves; motion denied; see memorandum. Cosgrove *vs.* Jones; motion to dismiss refused; see memorandum. Serril *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; the application in this case should be made to Judge Daly.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Barbour.

Kenzie Baie *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Leon Cohen *vs.* James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; case and amendments settled; papers on file. Francis W. Hutchins *vs.* George Levie; motion granted.

### SUPERIOR COURT—AUG. 24.

By Justice Sutherland.

Max Goepp *vs.* George F. Britton impleaded, &c.; motion denied with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend in ten days, on payment of costs. Frederick A. Marriner, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Carlin, et. al; order granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Henry Babcock *vs.* Joseph Webster, &c.; order settled.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24, 1865.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,500 | U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 107 | 200 | Erie Railway | 85⅝ |
| 150,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C. | 106⅜ | 2800 | do | 85¾ |
| 4,500 | do | 106½ | 200 | do ....b10 | 85¾ |
| 1,700 | do ....Small | 104¾ | 500 | do | 85⅞ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s, '67 | 119½ | 1000 | do | 86 |
| 1,500 | U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C. | 97½ | 100 | do ....2d call | 86⅜ |
| 500 | do ....Small | 96¼ | 500 | do | 86⅛ |
| 16,500 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. | | 200 | do ....s30 | 85½ |
| | Third Series | 99¾ | 100 | Hudson Riv. R. | 108½ |
| 75,000 | do | 99⅜ | 200 | do | 109 |
| 2,000 | do ...Sec. Ser. | 99⅜ | 100 | do | 109¼ |
| 1,000 | U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. | | 200 | Chi. & N. W | 27¾ |
| | New issue | 98¼ | 300 | do | 27⅞ |
| 5,000 | Ind. State 5s | 87 | 800 | Reading R | 103¾ |
| 7,000 | Tenn. 6s | 72½ | 2200 | do | 104 |
| 8,000 | North Car. 6s | 74 | 400 | do | 104⅛ |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer | 24½ | 600 | do ....2d call | 104⅛ |
| 10 | Park Bank | 140 | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I..b10 | 63¾ |
| 400 | Canton Co | 39 | 100 | do | 63⅛ |
| 100 | do ....b30 | 39⅛ | 200 | do | 63⅛ |
| 200 | American Coal | 65 | 300 | do | 63⅜ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co | 54¾ | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | At. Mail St. Co | 152 | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts..b10 | 69½ |
| 200 | do ....2d call | 151 | 1000 | do | 69 |
| 100 | Bruns.Land Co | 9¼ | 400 | do | 69⅛ |
| 200 | Copake Iron Mine | 1¾ | 1300 | do | 69⅛ |
| 400 | Cumb. Coal Pr | 41 | 500 | Chic.& N.W.Pr | 62¼ |
| 50 | Pac. M. S. Co...b60 | 285 | 200 | do ....2d call | 62¼ |
| 216 | N. Y. Cen. R | 92½ | 400 | Chic. & R. I | 107 |
| 100 | do ....s15 | 92⅛ | 200 | do ....b10 | 107 |
| 100 | do | 92⅜ | 100 | Mil. & P. du C...s30 | 45½ |
| 300 | do | 92⅝ | 50 | M. & Pr.DuC.2dPr. | 75 |
| 200 | do ....2d call | 93 | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C | 95½ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alt. Pref | 97 | 100 | do ....s10 | 95⅜ |
| 50 | Mar.& Cin. 2d Pr | 22 | 100 | Al. & T. H. R. Pr | 60 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 106¾ | 50 | Erie R. Pref | 83 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 6s,5-20s..C. | 106⅜ | 800 | Reading R | 104 |
| 2,000 | U.S.5s,10-40s...C. | 97⅜ | 100 | do ....2d call | 103¾ |
| 10,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. | | 100 | Hud. Riv. R | 108⅜ |
| | Second Series | 99⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R | 121⅜ |
| 8,000 | Tenn. 6s | 72½ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. R | 63⅜ |
| 3,000 | North Car. 6s | 74 | 200 | do | 63⅜ |
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. Cer | 24½ | 100 | Chic. & N. W | 27⅜ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Co. Pr | 42 | 200 | Mil.& P.du C.R | 46 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R | 92⅜ | 200 | do | 45¾ |
| 100 | do ....s30 | 92 | 200 | do | 45½ |
| 50 | do | 92 | 1100 | P.,Ft.W.& C | 95¼ |
| 500 | Erie R | 86 | 24 | do | 95⅜ |
| 600 | do | 86⅛ | 100 | N. J. Cen. R | 120 |
| 100 | do ....2d call | 85⅞ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Erie R ....s3 | 86¼ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R | 107 |
| 500 | do | 86⅛ | 200 | Cl. & Pitts. R ....c | 69½ |
| 100 | do ....b3 | 86¼ | 200 | do | 69⅜ |
| 100 | do ....c | 86⅛ | 600 | do ....s3 | 69⅜ |
| 200 | do ....b3 | 86⅜ | 500 | do | 69⅜ |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R | 108⅞ | 1000 | do ....b3 | 69⅜ |
| 400 | Reading R | 104 | 700 | do ....b3 | 69⅞ |
| 200 | do ....b3 | 104 | 200 | do ....s5 | 69⅜ |
| 400 | do ....b3 | 104⅛ | 100 | Chi. & R. I ....s3 | 106¾ |
| 600 | do ....b3 | 104⅛ | 100 | do ....s90 | 106 |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I | 63½ | 100 | do | 106⅞ |
| 100 | do | 63⅜ | 100 | Chic. & N. W | 27⅞ |
| 100 | do ....b3 | 63⅜ | 100 | do ....b3 | 28 |
| 100 | do ....b3 | 63⅜ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pr | 62¼ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Co | 40⅞ | 100 | do ....s3 | 62¼ |
| 100 | do | 41 | 700 | do ....b3 | 62¼ |
| 100 | do ....s3 | 41 | 100 | Pitts.,Ft.W.&C..b3 | 95¼ |
| 100 | Canton Co | 39 | 100 | Mil. & Pr. Du C | 46 |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co | 55 | 100 | do ....s3 | 46 |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | New-York Cen | 92¼ | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts | 69⅛ |
| 100 | do ....s30 | 92 | 100 | Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. s3 | 95½ |
| 300 | Erie R | 85⅞ | 100 | Ch. & N. W. Pr | 62 |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R | 109 | 100 | do | 62½ |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I | 63 | 100 | do ....s10 | 62 |
| 100 | do | 62⅞ | 300 | do ....s3 | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do ....s3 | 62⅞ | 200 | Mil. & P. du C ....s3 | 45 |
| 200 | do | 62⅞ | | | |

THURSDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The price of Money to the Brokers has further yielded to-day, and more was done at 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum than at the rule of yesterday, 6 ℘ cent. The balances offered by private lenders are large, while at Bank there is more freedom in placing Money at call than last week, and at the reduced rates. During the recent pressure on the market at 7 ℘ cent., beginning with the first week, and ending with the third week in August, about $10,000,000 were withdrawn from deposit in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, of which $7,500,000 had been running at 6 ℘ cent., on ten days' notice, and $2,500,000 at 5 ℘ cent., on demand, to the Clearing House Banks. These deposits are already returning to the Treasury, and about $3,000,000 have been deposited within the four days of the present week.

The price of Gold has scarcely varied ⅛ ℘ cent. to-day, and speculation in the Gold-Room is reported extremely dull. The Customs demand keeps up very steady—about $2,000,000 in the four days of the week—and but for the sales of Gold supposed to be making by Government, this continued large requirement to pay duties would doubtless be availed of by the Gold-Room to stimulate the price.

Exchange on London has scarcely opened for Saturday's market. The Bill Brokers were filling the market to-day, more as sellers, however, than buyers, and the rates are reported weak at 109⅛@109¼ for 60 days on London for Gold. This quotation mainly governs the Exchange on Paris and other Continental points, and is too low to admit the export of Gold, even in bars of which there is something like half a million of dollars held over from late California arrivals. Another steamer from California is about due. The heavy Importers are either too actively engaged, both in time and money, in getting their Goods through the Custom-house and making sales from store, to attend to their remittances, or else they indulge a strong confidence that Gold and Exchange will be lower instead of higher as the season advances. The Gold rate for Bills cannot, of course, go very much higher to reach the shipping point; but the price of Gold itself wherewith to purchase Exchange, is the real test of confidence or judgment as to the future of the market. And this, it is now believed by many parties, will turn more upon the export movement of Cotton and somewhat more on the orders from abroad for Breadstuffs in the next month or two than was calculated on five or six weeks ago. That the stocks of Cotton are rapidly accumulating, both at New-York and New-Orleans, is a fact that cannot be overlooked and ought not to be underrated.

Government Stocks and 7-30 Treasury Bonds are again firm to-day, though there is a better offering of the original 5-20s. The 10-40s, which pay their Gold Interest next Thursday, Sept. 1, are in much more demand, and not freely offered, at an advance of ¼ ℘ cent.

The upward Railway speculation showed increased force, to-day, and was more generally distributed over the New-York and Western list. The Erie party are not only heavy buyers, but have sold "privileges" very extensively to the outside speculators under the protection of which they in turn are free buyers for the rise: That is, the leading *Bull* in the Stock, whose responsibility is undoubted, sells for say one per cent. the privilege of delivering him 500, 1,000 or 5,000 Shares at a given rate, (somewhat below the immediate market price,) in 30 or 60 days. The holder of this privilege can then afford to buy the Stock for a rise, and limit his loss to 1 or 2 or 3 ℘ cent. in the contingency of disappointment. This operation has been going on this week to a large extent. It is not new to the Street, but is a new feature in the present *Bull* speculation in Erie, which speculation has, in turn, carried up nearly the whole list. The Miscellaneous Shares are also firmer. Among the Western Roads, Prairie du Chien common shares have again been revived, and sold to-day as high as 46¼ ℘ cent. They were below 40 a short time ago. A strong demand is also shown for New-York Central, Reading, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern, chiefly in sympathy with Erie, though Reading has a certain support from Philadelphia this week, which was wanting during the panic of last week. The Coal tonnage over the road is very large, and the deficiency of the early months of the fiscal year is being brought up rapidly.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same time yesterday. The *Bear* interest against Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., had rather the advantage at the close, though no important decline was effected:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | N. West Pref | 61⅞ | 62⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 106⅞ | 106⅜ | Rock Island | 106⅜ | 106⅞ |
| U. S. 7-30s | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | Fort Wayne | 95 | 95½ |
| N. Y. Central | 91⅞ | 92¼ | Cumb'land Coal | 40⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Erie | 85⅝ | 85⅞ | Quicksilver | 54⅞ | 55 |
| Hudson | 108⅛ | 109 | Mariposa | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Reading | 102⅜ | 103⅞ | Canton | 38 | 38⅞ |
| Mich. Southern | 63 | 62⅞ | Atlantic Mail | 154 | 150 |
| Illinois Central | 120⅛ | 121⅞ | Brunswick | 10 | 9⅜ |
| Pittsburgh | 68⅞ | 69⅛ | Ohio Certificates | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Northwest | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | American Gold | 143⅞ | 143⅜ |

The New-York Stock Exchange Board, and also the Open Board of Brokers, to-day resolved to have nothing more to do with the Fifth-avenue Evening Exchange. The resolution to prohibit their members from attending, or directly or indirectly executing orders at this Exchange, was passed almost unanimously at the regular board, and by a vote of 97 to 17 at the Open Board. The penalty for violating the new rule is suspension of membership.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union | 118 | Bank of the Republic | 100 |
| America | 130 | Bank of N. America | 107 |
| City | 185 | Metropolitan | 115 |
| Tradesmen's | 126 | Peoples' | 110 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 120 | Nassau | 108 |
| State of New-York | 110 | Corn Exchange | 106½ |
| Commerce | 103½ | Importers' & Traders' | 80 |
| Mechanics' B'k Ass | 98 | Park | 140 |
| American Exchange | 114 | Central National | 105 |
| Pacific | 155 | Fourth National | 100 |
| Chatham | 127 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876 | 100 | Del. L. & W. 2d mort | 103 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 102 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd | 86 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880 | 90 | Tol. & Wab. 2d mort | 72 |
| Buf. N. Y.& E. 1st, M '77 | 93¼ | Mil. & P. du C. 1st M | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69 | 101 | Chi. & R. I. 1st mort | 100 |
| Harlem, 1sts, '69-72 | 102 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 94 |
| Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82 | 111 | N. J. Cen. 1st mort | 100 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds | 88 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort | 73 |
| N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68 | 90 | Chi. & Alton S. F | 96 |
| Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c. | 96 | Chi. & Alton 1st mort | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2ds pref | 75 | Chi. & Alton Income | 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs | 80 | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort | 74 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M | 80¼ | Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor | 75 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st mort | 102 | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,047,057 51; including for Customs, $612,000; on account of Loan, $711,000; payments, $2,638,059 40; balance, $55,047,527 14.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 24 bbls. Ashes, 10,805 bbls. Flour, 304 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 55,428 bushels Wheat, 64,151 bushels Corn, 3,243 bushels Rye, 5,968 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 500 pkgs. Provisions, and 135 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and buoyant, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ ℔., in gold. Sales 4,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings close at 44c.@45c. ℘ ℔. Sales 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. Prices opened 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. higher, but closed heavily. Sales since our last amount to 16,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 80@$7 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 50@$8 20, chiefly at $7 60@$7 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superior State and Western | $6 68 | @$7 40 |
| Extra State | 7 50 | @ 8 20 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 65 | @11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 85 | @ 9 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 9 20 | @11 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 10 | @11 25 |
| Poor to choice extra Missouri | 8 50 | @14 00 |

Southern Flour is a shade firmer. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $9 30@$10 40 for poor to good, and $10 40@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at drooping prices. Sales, 85,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 10@$2 16; Red Western (Winter) at $1 92; Amber Wisconsin at $1 57@$1 59½; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 57 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales, 80,000 bushels, at 93c. for unsound, and 94c.@95c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in more request at 62c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand and firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Western, at 98c. ℘ bushel.

*Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.*

| | Dec. 31, 1864. | Aug. 24, 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Price of gold | 226 | 143¾ |
| Superfine Flour, ℘ bbl | $9 60@ 9 90 | $6 80@ 7 40 |
| Extra State Flour, ℘ bbl | 10 00@10 40 | 7 50@ 8 20 |
| Extra Western Flour, ℘ bbl | 10 40@15 00 | 7 70@14 00 |
| Extra Canada Flour, ℘ bbl | 10 90@12 00 | 7 90@11 25 |
| Southern Flour, ℘ bbl | 10 60@15 00 | 9 30@14 00 |
| Rye Flour, ℘ bbl | 8 25@ 9 30 | 5 50@ 6 15 |
| Corn Meal, ℘ bbl | 7 75@ 8 80 | 4 90@ 5 40 |
| White Wheat, ℘ bushel | 2 55@ 2 70 | 2 15@ 2 40 |
| Red and Amb. Wheat, ℘ bu. | 2 20@ 2 50 | 1 52@ 2 18 |
| Corn, ℘ bushel | 1 76@ 1 90 | 93@ 95 |
| Rye, ℘ bushel | 1 70@ 1 72 | 97@ 1 09 |
| Barley, ℘ bushel | 1 80@ 2 05 | 1 00@ 1 30 |
| State Oats, ℘ bushel | 1 00@ 1 09½ | 52@ 62 |

HAY—Continues in moderate demand at 75c.@95c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand to-day at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Sales, 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 80c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ℘ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $7 25@$7 50 ℘ 380 ℔s., and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℘ 200 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 33@$1 35; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand, at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active but rather firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75, closing at $36 62½ cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 62½@$27 for Prime Mess; $24 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,800 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $31 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in request and steady. Sales 750 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24¾c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ ℔. Beef continues in fair request at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 400 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is doing better. 200 tcs. were sold at $22 ℘ tierce. Butter is in fair demand at 31c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@29c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 10c.@16½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

We have no material change to report in the market for Butter—comparatively light receipts and a fair demand for local trade and consumption having been the ruling features of the past week's trade. Our advices from England show that a heavy advance has been made in fine Butter, but our prices are too high to admit of the export of any but Western Butters, and but a small supply of suitable grades are now offered in our market. Some excitement and speculative feeling has been evinced, caused by a report of an epidemic disease of a virulent character now prevailing among the cattle in the dairy districts of the continent of Europe, and also in England and Ireland, which bids fair to greatly reduce their supplies of Butter and Cheese. The report is, without doubt, exaggerated, and may prove to be a very poor basis for speculative purchases. Dairymen still continue to hold their stock at prices constantly above our market prices, and from present appearances no great supply of Butter, particularly fine stock, will be permitted to come to market until the season is far advanced. Orange and Sussex County fresh-pail Butters are nominally held at 45c., but very few carefully selected packages command that figure, while the bulk of such stock is accumulating, and drags heavily at 36c.@40c. Our retail grocers have found that equally fine Butter in firkins can be purchased for less money, and a strong disposition is shown by them to fairly break up a combination to enforce certain prices. Our quotations are unchanged:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange and Sussex—fresh pails | 40 | @45 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails | 40 | @45 |
| Half-firkin tubs—first quality | 34 | @36 |
| Half-firkin tubs—second quality | 32 | @34 |
| Welch tubs—first quality | 33 | @35 |
| Welch tubs—second quality | 31 | @32 |
| Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow | 34 | @36 |
| Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow | 32 | @33 |
| Firkins, Western—first quality yellow | 27 | @29 |
| Firkins, Western—second quality yellow | 25 | @26 |
| Grease Butter—original packages | 15 | @18 |
| Western—light colored | 24 | @25 |
| Western—common | 22 | @23 |

The receipts of Cheese during the past week have been quite heavy. The demand for export has, however, been very active, particularly for fine Factories, and at the close of the week's trade the amount of stock on the market, unsold, is light. Factory Dairies, of inferior quality, do not command attention, and are generally neglected by all classes of buyers. Farm Dairies, of medium-sized Cheese, are in small supply, and active request. Orange County Skimmed Cheese continues in fair demand for Southern trade, that being the only grade suitable for the hot weather season. The market closes with great firmness, and rather an upward tendency. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory-made Dairies—first quality | 16 | @16½ |
| Factory-made Dairies—second quality | 15 | @15½ |
| Farm Dairies—first quality | 15 | @15½ |
| Farm Dairies—second quality | 13½ | @14½ |
| Farm Dairies—common | 11 | @12 |
| Orange County—flat skimmed | 10 | @12 |

*Prices of Provisions in New-York.*

| | Dec. 31, 1864. | Aug. 24, 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Price of Gold | 226 | 143¾ |
| Mess Pork, ℘ bbl | $39 37½@$41 50 | $29 50 @$32 75 |
| Prime Pork, ℘ bbl | 34 50 @ 35 25 | 24 00 @ — — |
| Hams, ℘ ℔ | 19 @ 23 | 19 @ 23 |
| Shoulders, ℘ ℔ | 17½@ 18 | 15 @ 17 |
| Bacon, ℘ ℔ | 20½@ 26 | 17 @ 18½ |
| Plain Mess Bf., ℘ bl | 19 00 @ 22 00 | 8 00 @ 12 00 |
| Lard, ℘ ℔ | 20 @ 24½ | 19½@ 24¾ |
| State Butter, ℘ ℔ | 46 @ 60 | 32 @ 45 |
| Cheese, ℘ ℔ | 15 @ 24 | 10 @ 16½ |

RICE—Has been in more request and firmer, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Sales 200 tcs.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in good demand, closing firmly at $2 30, in gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,200 hhds Cuba, &c., at 12½c.@15½c., and 900 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@16½c. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14¼c.@19½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 165,000 ℔s., at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 175 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℘ ℔.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ℘ bushel; also, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl. For Bremen, 7,000 bushels Rye at 4½d. ℘ bush. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Turk's Island and back, a brig, with salt, on private terms.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; either city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; English, French and American cooking; has lived with some of the best families; has city reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also understands dressmaking; would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Wooster-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and laundress; would do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN would like to get a situation, by the week or month, who understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 277 West 12th-st., for two days.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, boy 14 years old, a situation to superintend a gentleman's place; understands his business in every department; first-class reference given. Address, for one week, J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or J. R., Riverdale Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.; will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has no objections to the country; can be highly recommended by the best gentlemen in town. Address J. D., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; good references; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; has had six years experience in, and out of greenhouse; best of references given. Address for one week S., No. 116 Greenwich-st., this city.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, who has good reference from his last employer; prefer the country. Address S. KELLY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy young man, as coachman; best of city reference. Address J ROSS, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; he understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address J. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; can give good reference. Address for two days M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH-CASES AND JEWELRY.—Wanted a situation by a melter, who understands the business thoroughly. Address MELTER, Box No. 287 New-York Post-office.

## HELP WANTED.

$10 A DAY TO AGENTS—LLOYD'S GREAT Topographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years' time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market-places, post-offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and photographers, sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $20 can compare with this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. 80,000 copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, and No. 1 Strand, London.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE coachman, accustomed to driving and the care of horses; none but a first-class coachman, who can bring good recommendations, need answer this advertisement; a first-rate man will find a first-rate place. Apply at the office of the *Times*, between 11 and 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A STEWARD IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding school for young ladies, to take charge of the dining-room, provide the supplies, &c.; must be a Protestant, with unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN AS NURSES; ONE TO go South, the other for the city. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take charge of the Linen Thread Department of our house. CAMPBELL, MAGEE & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, IN A family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Box No. 110, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. D. P. CLARK & BROS., No. 330 Broadway.

WOOL-SORTERS.—FOUR EXPERIENCED hands, steady work. Apply to or address GLENHAM COMPANY, Glenham, N. Y., near Fishkill Station, on Hudson River Railroad.

A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER WANTED for the city.—Boys and foreigners need not answer. Apply to the INDEX, No. 114 Fulton-st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

CANVASSERS WANTED — FOR ONE OF the most respectable kinds of business; persons of good address and character, and accustomed to canvassing, can find employment and make from $100 to $300 a month. Address CANVASS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SALESWOMAN WANTED. One posted on ribbons, etc. Also a learner for same branch.
J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

## HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

STORK HOTEL, LIVERPOOL—CONTains upward of 80 bedrooms, drawing-rooms, &c.; ladies' coffee-room; billiard and smoking-rooms; is happily situated in a quiet and retired position, yet in the neighborhood of the principal streets, within three minutes' walk from the railway station, and ten from the pier-head. Every comfort and attendance from Mr. and Mrs. BALLARD, (late Thomas,) with moderate charges.

## FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FARM known as SPRING LAWN, situated on the East River, at WHITESTONE, Queens County, L. I., three miles from FLUSHING, containing about 85 ACRES, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq. The property can be advantageously SUBDIVIDED into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of
HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUperior, extra size English basement house, with extra lot on rear street. Price $50,000.
ALSO,
On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., one of the best built houses in the city; 28 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH AND 126TH STS., A DEsirable parcel of lots running through from street to street, near 5th-av., in one of the finest locations on those streets; also several desirable pieces on 6th and 7th avs., and on the cross streets adjacent thereto; one large and several small pieces of property on 3d-av. The whole of which can be bought at reasonable prices and on favorable terms by applying to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next door to corner of 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Post road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage house, plenty of large shade trees; 4 to 5 acres; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SMALL PLACE ON THROG'S Neck; water front; old trees, fine views, one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; exchange for Maryland or Baltimore property. Address P. T., Box No. 33, Ellicott's Mills, Md., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 114TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., in the vicinity of good improvements. If sold in a few days they will be sold at a bargain. LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

CHEAP FARMS, NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—1 of 8 acres, $1,000; 1 of 13 acres, $4,000; 1 of 35 acres, $4,000; 1 of 23 acres, $2,500; 1 of 12 acres, $15,000.
M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, in a nice, healthy neighborhood, and fine drives; within easy access of the city; 30 minutes' ride by Northern Railroad. Apply at No. 62 Elm-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four lots on the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 2d-av., near 48th-st., in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TERMS EASY, 100 ACRES of good land, with a house, barn and well, on Long Island, near railroad depot. Apply to
H. A. HOGEL, No. 34 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEMENT houses in Clinton-place. Apply to J. JOHNSON No. 60 Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 15 Carl-st. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO BANKERS, &C.—FOR SALE, THE MOST valuable corner on Broadway, below the Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON FIFTH-AV., WITH stable, an elegant establishment. Rent $1,000 per month.
Also, near Fifth-av. Hotel, house, superbly furnished, with stable, $1,000 per month.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNing a first-class four-story, brown-stone house, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., wishes to rent the same, reserving the second story, with board, as part equivalent for rent. For further particulars apply by letter to V. B. D., No. 509 Broadway.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL.—1 house, No. 180 Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av.; 1 house, No. 844 Pacific-st., between Washington and Grand avs. Apply at office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, about 12 M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TWO FINE COTTAGES ON NORTH River and 105th-st., with three lots of ground; cottage has ten rooms, gas, gas fixtures, baths, heating tubs. Inquire at 104th-st. and Broadway.

TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION, HOUSES COMpletely furnished. One at $140 per month; one do., $200; one do., $400.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO let to gentlemen only, without meals, a furnished room, with bath-room adjoining.

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PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR the Autumn and Winter, may be had at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of depot. Application may be made at No. 2 High-st., North Orange. Inquiries may be made of DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 479 Broadway, New-York, to whom reference is made.

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BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A young lady, in a private family. Terms not to exceed $10 per week. Address W. C., Box No. 1,605 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS can be had, with or without board.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1¼ hour.
JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, will remain open through the Autumn months. Parties returning from the Northern watering-places, and desiring to be within easy access of New-York, will find this an excellent location to spend the balance of the season. Communication by boats from Pier No. 2, North River, and New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; time 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

### Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—Monsieur Duchalumeau.

WALLACK'S—The White Horse of the Peppers—Handy Andy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—Magic and Ventriloquism.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS

The Wirz Commission assembled yesterday morning. Mr. Schade stated that as his associates for the defence had retired, he was left alone to manage the case, and he therefore asked that there be a postponement for eight days, in order that he might become better acquainted with the subject, and prepare for the defence. Col. Chipman stated the reasons why there should be no further postponements, remarking that the gentleman was already fully informed of the theory of the prosecution. The court overruled the request for postponement. O. S. Baker, Esq., volunteered for the defence, and is therefore associated with Mr. Schade. The prisoner put in several pleas why he should not be tried, denying the jurisdiction of the court, and insisting the charges ought to be quashed. The court overruled the pleas of the counsel for the prisoner, and proceeded to trial. Among the witnesses examined was Col. Gibbs, who commanded the post at Andersonville. He said that Wirz had exclusive control of the prison. The prisoners were crowded so close as to remind him of an ant-hill. He gave a circumstantial account of the discipline and the disgusting condition of the prison, and remarked that one of the rules was that whoever crossed the dead line should be shot. Dr. John C. Bates, ex-rebel, who was a physician at the prison, another witness, gave a long and interesting account of that place, and the shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected, stating as his opinion that with proper care, the lives of seventy-five per cent. of those who died might have been saved. Both of these interesting witnesses testified as to the keeping of dogs as prison instruments.

The revenue-cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. John Faunce, commanding, will leave New-York tomorrow for the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the balance of the $1,500,000 which went down in the *Golden Rule* when she was wrecked on her passage to San Juan. The *Cuyahoga* will take out experienced divers, and it is possible that other portions of the large sum may be recovered. The Treasury Department desire to be certain that it has been destroyed or forever lost, so that they can strike it off their books, and, if needed, issue other notes in their place.

The steamer *Argosy No. 3*, Capt. Vangeorift, from Cairo for Cincinnati, with the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a rain-storm on Monday evening, near Halfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud-drums, and the steam, coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died, and two are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned.

A collision took place yesterday on the Oil Creek Railroad, by which nine persons lost their lives, and ten to fifteen were seriously wounded. The disaster was caused by the engineer of a freight train running his engine on the track out of time, and at an hour when a passenger train was due, coming from an opposite direction. The trains met near a curve, and nearly every car was broken up. It is a wonder that more persons were not killed.

Day before yesterday a man named George A. Clifford, clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, jumped from the fifth story of the National Hotel. He was instantly killed. It is supposed that the cause of the act was depression of spirits. He once before attempted to kill himself by jumping from the window of a boarding-house on F-street. He leaves a wife and five children. One of his children was with him when he died.

We are informed, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 18th, that the ladies of Georgia have addressed a petition to President Johnson for the purpose of obtaining the pardon and release of Mr. Davis. The petition is now being circulated in this city for signatures. The ladies of that city and vicinity were to have a meeting, in connection with the purpose of the petition, yesterday morning.

An excursion train filled with passengers, returning to Boston Wednesday evening from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony Railroad, came in collision with a hand-car on the track, in which were two men. The engine, tender, baggage, smoking and four passenger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embankment. None of the passengers received serious injuries.

The trial at Boston of Antoine Van Weimer, George W. Northredge, Patrick Shay and John Dolan, charged with rape, was commenced and closed in the Superior Court on Wednesday, and at a late hour at night the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Russell at once sentenced the four criminals to the State Prison for life. The crime was committed on Sunday night, the 13th inst.

A public meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held on the 22d inst., for the purpose of inviting the President and his Cabinet to visit that city, and for the additional purpose of making arrangements for a mass meeting of the people of Richmond at an early day. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was attended by a large number of leading and influential citizens.

A Detroit officer, who was taking a female prisoner from Saginaw in the cars, left her for a few minutes to go into another car, when the conductor came along, and the woman refusing to pay her fare, he put her off the train. The officer was not a little chopfallen on learning how he lost his prisoner.

A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State, helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

### LOCAL NEWS.

From Fire Marshal Baker's report for the six months ending May 31, 1865, it appears that 176 fires occurred during that time, 82 of which were of incendiary origin. The total losses were $4,052,643; insurances, $8,100,825; amount paid, $1,571,855. Thirty-nine persons were arrested on charge of arson, of whom two were convicted, four were held to bail, seven were waiting examination, and the remainder have been discharged.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Geo. Gladin was committed to answer for obtaining, through forgery, from Mr. Timothy Thompson, a clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel, two hundred $1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, the property of Messrs. James Butler, W. H. Gibson, W. M. Redfield, and others.

Solomon Barnes, of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, a youth of 16, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday. He was sitting on a spile at the end of the West Fortieth-street pier, and an outward-bound steamboat ran into the pier, broke the spile, throwing him into the Hudson. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Collin.

Twenty thousand dollars having been collected for the erection of the Shakespeare Monument in the Central Park, the committee now invite artists to send in proposals or designs for the monument, which is to consist of a full length representation of the bard. The designs are to be furnished gratuitously.

Mr. Holland L. Knight, formerly landlord of the Sewell House, who was crushed under the ruins of that part of the St. Charles Hotel which fell on the morning of the 7th inst., died at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, and Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday.

Mr. Robert P. Wintringham, of Metropolitan Steam Fire-engine No. 1, whose right leg was accidentally broken while at a fire in Water-street, near Maiden-lane, on the evening of the 14th inst., died at the New-York Hospital yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner Collin.

Morris Fitzgerald, a youth of eight years, was run over by a Harlem Railroad freight train at the Seventy-fourth-street crossing, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Edward Andrews, a boarder at the Union-place Hotel, leaped from a third-story window, on Sunday evening, while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens. He died on Monday morning.

Sergeant Monmouth B. Wilson, of Jefferson Market Police Court, has been made Captain of the Twenty-first Police Precinct.

There was a further rise in the railway speculation yesterday. Government stocks steady. Gold very quiet with the speculators. The demand continues large to pay duties at 143¾. Money fell to 5 per cent. to the brokers on first-class collateral.

A good inquiry prevailed for the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday, at generally full and buoyant prices. Freights were rather more active. The Wool sales passed off spiritedly.

## Political—The State Election.

We publish elsewhere Mr. Greeley's response to Mr. Weed's reply to his charge, that he fixed the time for the Republican State Convention so as to answer the purpose and meet the wishes of the Democratic party. As always happens in such cases, the scope of the discussion far transcends the immediate issue involved. Other topics are canvassed, utterly irrelevant to the main question, but not without at least historical interest to the political public.

Both Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley are men of sufficient political prominence to command attention and respect. Even their personal differences are of public concern, because they turn, of necessity, more or less upon grave differences of sentiment as to public measures or public men. It seems to us unfortunate that we should be compelled to attend to these discussions on the eve of an important State election. What good object Mr. Greeley hoped to serve by making the call for a State Convention the occasion of a savage assault upon Mr. Weed, he may possibly explain, but we cannot conjecture. Nor is the motive any more apparent for his assertion that Mr. Weed caused the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth in 1862. The charge, we are aware, has been made and repeated so often and so emphatically as to the command the belief of many members of the Union party; but we did not suppose the time had yet come when its truth could be assumed with so much impunity as Mr. Greeley evidently expected when he made himself responsible for it.

The Editor of this paper, a warm personal and political friend of Gen. Wadsworth, felt constrained at the State Convention to concur with those who deemed his nomination for Governor inopportune. But after it was made he devoted the whole canvass to a diligent and laborious advocacy, in every part of the State, of his election. He apprised Gen. Wadsworth, by private letters, from time to time, of the state of the canvass, and his last advices, sent less than a week before the election, were that, if the adverse majority in New-York City could be kept below 25,000, the chances were in his favor,—otherwise not. The effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, just issued, was still uncertain;—Gen. Wadsworth's open hostility to McClellan, manly as it was, and just as it proved to be, alienated many Union men;—the lack of victories, the apparent unsteadiness in the national councils, the startling and unaccustomed invasions upon personal rights, the vague dread of an invasion of negro labor into the Northern States, all combined to confuse the public mind and shake public confidence in a party which committed itself so unreservedly, by the nomination of Gen. Wadsworth, to extreme views upon all these points. And it was impossible to traverse the State without feeling that these influences were threatening the ascendency which the Union party had established the year before. Still the State would have held her ground, if New-York City and Brooklyn had held their own. Why did they not? Mr. Greeley says, because Mr. Weed opposed Wadsworth. Mr. Weed denies this, and says it was because Wadsworth's friends made the mistake of getting him to make abolition speeches in those very cities on the eve of the election. We leave those who know the political sentiment of those cities to judge which is the most probable explanation.

We are on the eve of another election. It will be very easy, by ignoring public sentiment, and yielding to passion and prejudice, to throw the State into the ranks of the Opposition. It is possible, by a wise, prudent and patriotic regard for public sentiment, and by the avoidance of new issues upon which wise men differ, and which no man has any right to force upon the Union party, to retain New-York as the bulwark of the National Administration. We hope that both the distinguished parties to this controversy, and all other Union men, will combine their efforts for such a result.

Strange Work for the Military.—It seems that, from one cause or another, there is a scarcity of houses in Richmond. A portion of the city was blown up, and another portion burnt down when the late Confederate Government fled from the place. Negroes have flocked into the city, since that memorable exodus, by the thousand. Speculators and enterprisers of every degree have rushed thither by the hundred. And the place to-day is full and more than full. Rents, therefore, are high; some say exorbitantly high. Every effort to make the landlords reasonable—according to the tenant's notion of reasonableness—has failed. And in the emergency, we see it reported, the aid of Gen. Turner and the military has been invoked. We have no notion that Gen. Turner will pay any attention to this invocation. But it would not be altogether out of place if he should read a short lecture on common sense to the foolish people who have appealed to him in this matter. They may conceive that they are aggrieved in not finding sufficient house accommodation in Richmond; but they have no right to seek to make the military authorities ridiculous, and Gen. Turner should frankly tell them so.

## The Navy Department and Mr. Forbes.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. B. F. Isherwood, Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Navy Department at Washington, in reply to the letter of Mr. P. S. Forbes, printed in these columns a few days since. It will command attention from its subject, as well as from the high official position of its author.

Mr. Forbes contracted with the government to build a steamer, with a peculiar engine, guaranteed by him to at least equal the engines of other steamers in the service. That steamer, the *Algonquin*, is finished, and is offered for the trial which is to determine whether she is, or is not, equal to others of the same class. The Department has decided that the trial must be made, not in the open sea, but at the dock; and has proceeded to change the paddle-wheels, to alter the engines, and to dictate other preliminaries at its own discretion for the pending trial. Mr. Forbes protests against all this as utterly unjust and unfair, and as tending to show that the Department, acting under the direction of Mr. Isherwood, does not intend to give him a fair trial, but has prejudged the question against him, and is simply seeking to justify that "foregone conclusion." To this protest, Mr. Isherwood makes the response which we publish to-day.

To its main allegations we shall leave Mr. Forbes to respond for himself, if he sees fit so to do. On one or two minor points we have a word to say.

Mr. Isherwood alludes to our publication of Mr. Forbes' letter as having been "paid for." This is impertinent, and, what is still worse, it is untrue. That letter was not paid for—any more than is this from Mr. Isherwood. We published it, as we do this, because we deem the full and free discussion of this subject important to the public interest.

Mr. Isherwood, in referring to Mr. Forbes, assumes the tone of insulting arrogance which subordinate officials very often assume in dealing with those who happen, for the moment, to be transacting business through them with the government. Always in very bad taste, this happens, in the present instance, to be specially unfortunate. We have not the pleasure of knowing anything of Mr. Isherwood except as the head of an important bureau in the Navy Department; but, whatever his personal character and social standing may be, neither will warrant him in speaking of Mr. Forbes as he does in the letter in question. We shall be very much surprised if the aspersions upon the integrity and public spirit of that gentleman, in which he so flippantly indulges, are not made to recoil very disastrously upon his own personal and official head. Mr. Forbes is too well known, where he is known at all, to render such attacks creditable or safe to the man who makes them.

We renew the suggestion we made a few days since to the Secretary of the Navy. He will do well to take the management of this matter into his own hands. It has attracted the attention, and is challenging the intelligent scrutiny, of the public at large. The Secretary is inclined to submit the whole affair to Mr. Isherwood; we beg him to consider whether the tone and temper of the letter which we publish this morning, are such as to impress the public, or the Secretary himself, with a conviction of Mr. Isherwood's freedom from prejudice and fairness of judgment in the issue involved.

## Patriotic Service a Prerequisite to Pardon—Professed Loyalty to be Tested.

It is stated that out of twenty-five thousand applications for pardon, not more than one hundred have yet been actually granted. There may be some mistake in these figures, but it is certain that President Johnson has thus far been exceedingly chary in extending his clemency in this direction. This is a wise course, and all the loyal sentiment of the land will sustain him in it.

The general impression throughout the South has been that the government is impatient to win Southern favor, and that, as soon as asked, it would give full amnesty to all, or nearly all, excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation. Many of the Provisional Governors seem to have had this idea, and have indorsed memorials for pardon without stint. For a time applicants considered that such indorsements were quite equivalent to an actual obtainment of the pardon; and very many of them, on the strength of this assumption, did not hesitate to recommence their contumelious and factious talk against the government. There has generally been little recognition that the extension of amnesty was the forgiveness of a public crime, and an act of grace, which put its recipients under obligations of personal gratitude to the government, as well as of peculiar patriotic duty.

The pardoning power of the President, in respect to the late rebels, does not differ in its essential character from the pardoning power he uses in any other case. Its exercise depends absolutely upon his discretion. It comes not from any prior claim or title, but from sheer clemency. In granting these pardons, the President, in justice to the public, must have the same regard to the question whether a personal reformation has taken place as in granting other pardons. No Executive would pardon a murderer who still maintained his murderous disposition, or a thief who still wanted to steal. No more can the President pardon a rebel who still is full of the rebellious spirit. Nobody understands better than he himself does that he would be doing a great public wrong to relieve from the penalties of the law any man who has committed treason, without first being fully convinced that the offender has become, and is ever resolved to remain, a loyal man. But this cannot be known until the offender has satisfactorily sustained some kind of probation. The mere taking of the oath of allegiance is not conclusive. The fact is notorious that thousands of Southern men have taken that oath only to plead afterward that they did it under duress, and to violate its letter and spirit without compunction or scruple. Nor ought mere words to satisfy, however ardent. Professions are cheap, and, as a general rule, those are not the most trustworthy men who are the most lavish of them. The proof of new loyalty should be looked for in their conduct alone. To apply this test time is requisite.

It is brazen hardihood for rebels whose hands are still reeking with the blood of the defenders of their country, to rush to Washington for pardon, as many of them have done, and to spend weeks there in urging the demand for it upon the government. It is no ordinary presumption for rebels of the same class to ply their efforts for pardon by letters and agents, while they themselves are resting sullenly at home, either taking no part in the endeavors to bring the South back to its loyalty, or making the task more difficult by their unsympathetic language and demeanor.

The men who have been excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation, and who are now applicants for pardon, are, as a body, the men through whose work and influence the Southern people were induced to go into the rebellion, and to hold on to it long after it lost every chance of success. Before granting them the pardon they seek, the government may properly demand that *they shall labor as earnestly to reëstablish loyalty, as they did to break it down and keep it down.* If the loyalty which they now profess with their lips has any real place in their hearts, it must irresistibly impel them to labor to the utmost to undo the injury they have done. The government needs their help. The masses of the Southern people would be easily reconciled to the government, and would give it their hearty support, if those they have been accustomed to follow would seek to move them to this by active effort and by consistent example. The excepted classes compose the chief part of the intellect, the wealth and the social power of the South. Were they to exert themselves as they might do, and as their duties under the circumstances require, they could within two months bring the entire South up to the highest work of loyalty. The ability of these men to facilitate reconstruction ought, long ere this, to have been earnestly engaged in the cause of the government. It is a shame to them that they themselves did not appreciate this, and, of their own accord, render that service. If they will not do it voluntarily, they should be made to do it. If they have not manhood enough to prompt them to try to make some amends for their past misdeeds before asking for pardon, the necessity of it should be sternly brought home to them. Executive clemency should be rigorously withheld until the applicants have proved practically *by their works* that they are as loyal as they profess. *Faithful service to the government in helping to redeem the South should be invariably a condition precedent to all pardons.*

The worst fact of the times is that the South is not impressed as it should be with the gravity of the work of reconstruction, and the responsibilities it devolves upon the government. Its public men and its people generally seem to imagine that the President and Congress are bound to accept a compliance with certain forms as fully satisfactory, and have no concern with the spirit which is maintained behind these forms. Their conduct does not show at all that they realize that positive loyalty is the first of all civil duties, and that they who do not practice it have no claim upon the government, and deserve to live under its ban. The juggling fiend of secession has confused all their ideas of the relations of government and citizen, and they require almost as much instruction and training in this matter as would absolute novices. It is the part of the government to commence this teaching. It has a magnificent class to begin with, in these tens of thousands of influential men who are now seeking the pardon of the government for the crimes they have committed against it. These men have their lives, their liberty, and all that they value at stake. There is no danger that when once fairly sensible of their real position, they will not give close heed, and make very apt scholars. They should be made to understand, once for all, that the government has no boons for those who are rebel, either in spirit or act, and that it is their first concern, when seeking the boon of pardon, to be loyal both in spirit and act. They should learn that this nation can accept no loyalty which is not whole-souled, and ever ready for any patriotic duty—that its government cannot and will not lower its standard of loyalty one iota to accommodate either their likings or their dogmas. The patriotic service which the government ought to require of them before granting their pardons, will be a capital school for their new political life, as well as prove of very great value in diffusing the right spirit throughout the South, and promoting reconstruction. The pardon, rightly managed, will be really the most potent of all instrumentalities for Southern redemption.

## Our Rivals in Cotton-Raising.

It is an interesting question whether the United States, in resuming the culture and export of cotton, is likely to find, in the foreign markets, dangerous competitors in those countries where the growth of the staple has been so actively stimulated during the past four years. The English, when shut out from our Southern ports, went busily to work to find or raise cotton in all the countries of the world that were adapted to its production. The Cotton Supply Association distributed seed wherever there was a prospect of its growing, and furnished, on easy terms, steam plows, steam machinery, and improved agricultural implements. But the latest report of the result of these operations is not encouraging. Much is *expected*, but little has been realized, from Turkey. Egypt gives promising returns; but there is trouble from the decrease in the production of grain. There were hopes of increasing returns, in future years, from the Arab districts of Syria, the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf, the southern parts of Asia Minor and adjacent regions; and there were both hopes and prospects in Greece, Italy, Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia, Natal and various parts of Africa. Disappointment came from India, for although the supply had not diminished, it had not increased; nevertheless, it was, beyond all things, expedient for British interests to foster the cotton trade of India.

It will thus be seen that, though a very respectable stock of cotton has been obtained during the last three or four years from other countries than our own, there are, for the future, more hopes than assurances. It must be remembered, too, that the cotton has been gotten from these various countries with the greatest difficulty, and that the chief power which has drawn it out has been the enormous price that it commanded.

Were the United States to enter the markets of Europe on anything like the old terms, there would be no competitor that could make even a show of standing against it. And should white labor and machinery, aided by the black labor, enter in proper force and style upon cotton cultivation, we shall have even better conditions than formerly, and shall control the cotton markets of Europe.

One Pest Less.—We shall hear no more of the so-called Evening Exchange, as a business centre. As such, its doom is sealed.

Our leading bank directors, we are assured, have adopted a new code of regulations for the guidance and government of their employes which, among other rigid requirements, exacts a written agreement from each teller, clerk, &c., that he will have nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the so-called Evening Exchange, or its *habitués*, under penalty of the loss of his place and the forfeiture of such bonds as he shall give, for his faithful adherence to the agreement, in spirit as well as letter.

The New-York Stock Exchange, (almost unanimously,) and the Open Board of Brokers, (by a vote of 97 to 17,) have also resolved to hold no further intercourse with the seductive Evening Exchange; and to suspend and expel any member of either board who shall violate this rule by attendance, personally or by proxy, at this nocturnal pest-house, which, from its organization, has been very much more of a social evil than a business convenience, and which of late has become an utter abomination. Henceforward, every stock-broker in good standing in financial circles will carefully eschew the haunt familiarly known as the Evening Exchange.

Wants Light.—An evening cotemporary is unable "to explain the apparent firmness of United States 7-30 notes," and is desirous to know "what are the considerations," "what are the advantages" that should produce such a result? Our people subscribed for eight hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of these notes, eagerly and at par. They are now as eagerly buying up the notes at a discount of one-half of one per cent. They practically regulate the market price of their investments, which, in view of the convertible privilege attached to them, are generally regarded as the very best purchase now within the reach of our thrifty citizens. To those who really own, and positively mean to hold, $830,000,000 worth of United States 7-30 notes, we therefore confidently refer our bewildered cotemporary, for a satisfactory explanation of the mysterious circumstance which seems to have so completely obscured his vision.

The Railway Massacres.—Several more railroad massacres are reported this morning. At or near Boston sundry cars full of excursionists run against a hand-engine, and are tumbled over an embankment. Near Erie, Pa., a passenger train runs into a freight train; nine persons are killed, and an indefinite number are wounded. The daily reports of these massacres are stereotyped. In almost every case, looseness of management is at the bottom of the whole. Coroner's juries simply append their little farce to the tragedy, and the whole is forgotten amid the horror of some new but almost identical catastrophe which turns up a few hours later.

The Whole Case for the South.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, formerly of the Confederate army, having been asked by some of his fellow-citizens to give his views as to the political situation, tenders them some wholesome advice in a brief letter, which we publish elsewhere. He puts the whole case in a nutshell when he says:

> "We of the South referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognise the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States."

This is the sum of the whole matter. So soon as the citizens of Virginia *practically* recognize that "Virginia is one of the United States," so soon will they prove that they are entitled to all their ancient franchises, and so soon will the presence of a military force for the protection of the really loyal against the disloyal, and for the enforcement of the supreme law of the country, become unnecessary. Men like Gen. Johnston can exercise no little influence for good among their neighbors. They can also earn their title to a complete condonation of the crimes and errors of the past.

The Police and their Duties.—In dismissing a complaint against a police officer by two citizens who had been locked up for disobeying the order to "move on" from some suspicious corner, the President of the Board of Commissioners took occasion to justify his decision in these terms:

> "The Eighth Ward is notoriously a pandemonium of thieves and prostitutes and murderers, and I understand that Alderman Michael Norton has taken it upon himself to become the champion of these desperate and dangerous classes; if such is the case, we of the Metropolitan Police Board desire to know it. No man can with safety walk through the Eighth Ward after nightfall, strong as our police force is in that worst of all sinks of iniquity—the worst on the face of the globe—more dangerous even than God-forsaken East Houston-steeet. You see, Mr. Sedgwick, the condition of this city at the present time—our police courts daily filled with highway robbers; our firemen turning out at midnight expressly to engage in brutal and sanguinary riots, and our policemen murdered while in the discharge of their duty. We intend to stand by our officers. The Eighth is an unsafe ward, populated by the self-same outlaws that have murdered so many of our subordinates. We will break up these gangs of thieves and murderers, or we will perish in the attempt; and to do this we must see to it that they do not congregate in formidable numbers at night. Hence we have instructed our officers to keep their corners clear, and no good citizen, be he the Mayor or Alderman, will for a moment tarry when our officers bid him 'move on.'"

It is very probable that all this is true as to the facts, and just as to the special conclusion reached by the board. But there *are* cases where the order to 'move on' is given needlessly, offensively, and in a way which calls for emphatic rebuke from the commissioners. On East Houston-street—so emphatically designated by the President—citizens have to wait for the Bleecker-street cars every day and every night. And there have been instances where the police have interfered without any cause. The cases may be exceptional. But the commissioners have to see that the subordinates in all such instances exercise *discretion* as well as zeal.

## PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

### Meeting of the State Convention—Organization and Resolutions—Nomination of Col. Davis for Auditor-General.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic State Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was temporarily organized by electing Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, President, and A. D. Boilleau of Philadelphia, Benjamin Whilman of Erie, and D. H. Nieman of Northampton, Secretaries. Recess was taken to permit delegates to indicate the Committee on Organization.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The committee, after a short consultation, returned and reported Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the convention, with a Vice-President for each Senatorial District, and twenty-nine Secretaries. Mr. Vaux, on taking his seat, made a spirited address.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to whom all resolutions on national and State affairs were referred without debate.

Mr. W. H. Petriken offered a resolution that the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having enlisted with little or no bounty, should receive 160 acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of maintaining such an appropriation. This resolution was referred.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor-General. Col. W. H. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, received 86 votes on the third ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

A series of resolutions was reported and adopted, of which the following is a digest:

The preamble asserts the betrayal of their trust by the party in power since 1861. The resolutions affirm the fidelity of Pennsylvania Democrats to the Union, and declare that the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of the civil war was a consequence of their counsels being disregarded; that the constitution ought to be obeyed at all times, under all circumstances and in every part of the country, the oath to support it being universally binding, and it is only by a rigid enforcement of its provisions that we can hope for liberty or peace. The palladium of all our constitutional rights consists of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, a free press, free speech, immunity from punishment except upon legal conviction by an impartial jury, and the right of white citizens to vote at the State elections according to State laws.

The convention concurs with President Johnson in the opinion that State ordinances of secession are nullities, and the States, therefore, are all as much in the Union as ever, the people owing the same duties, and being clothed with the same rights as before. The resumption of their old position shall not be impeded by that portion which always opposed the Union which now declares it legally dissolved, and is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

The resolutions are strongly against negro suffrage, as a high crime against the constitution, and a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the low level of the black; express willingness to support President Johnson in restoring the States, giving them a representation in Congress and saving them from the curse of negro equality; but can only give full approval to the administration if he adheres to the constitution and laws punishing kidnapping and robbery when committed by his own officers, and suffers no person to be murdeaed by military commission.

John P. Linton, of Clearfield County, was unanimously nominated for Surveyor-General.

On motion, the President was atthorized to appoint one person from each Senatorial district as a State Central Committee, and Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield County, was chosen by the convention Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Peterkin of Lycoming, reoffered his resolution that in the estimation of this convention the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who enlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to and should receive an appropriation of 160 acres of land or a fair equivalent in money and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress.

The resolution wes discussed for some time, and finally passed, modified as follows:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864, and that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of selecting a State Central Committee.

After addresses by Judge Black and Richard Vaux, Esq., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### Doings of the Mississippi Convention.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The *Times*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Jackson, dated yesterday, giving the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention:

An ordinance was passed designating the 1st Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers.

A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him to exercise clemency toward Jefferson Davis and Gov. Clarke.

The motion was adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the committee, who will report on Wednesday.

## LETTER OF GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

### His Views on the Duty of the South—The Decision of Arms Final.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Fredericksburgh, Va., *Ledger*, of Tuesday, publishes the following letter of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston;

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburgh County, Va.,
Aug. 17, 1865.

You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it.

We, of the South, referred the quest ion at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword.

The decision has been made and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States.

Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and to restore prosperity to the country.

We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable. Very truly yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

### From Fortress Monroe—Sad Casualty—Sale of Horses and Mules.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Yesterday Mr. John F. Wilkins, a teacher of Norfolk, took his scholars on a pic-nic excursion to Sandy Point, Elizabeth River. As they were returning home, his son, a lad about ten years old, fell from the steamer and was drowned.

A government sale of two hundred horses and one hundred mules will take place on the 31st of August, at Norfolk.

The steamer *Mattano* has arrived from the Eastern Shore with passengers. We learn of no damage being done by the severe storm last night, except to the schooner *Kate Kallahan*. The latter had her sails carried away, and is leaking badly.

### Loss of the United States Steamer Commodore McDonough.

The United States steamer *Donegal*, Acting Master Geo. H. Avery, commanding, Port Royal via Charleston, Aug. 17, having in convoy United States steamers *Philadelphia*, *Gladiolus* and *Commodore McDonough*, parted company with the two former off the Chesapeake, they being ordered to Baltimore. On the morning of 23d, the *Commodore McDonough* sprung a leak, the wind being northwest, and blowing a furious gale, with a heavy sea running, which caused her to fill so rapidly as not to admit of the officers or crew saving anything belonging to them. The boats of the *Donegal* were lowered, and the officers and crew taken off in safety. Laid by the wreck until 10:30 A. M., when, finding she was breaking up, left her. Her commander was the last to leave her.

### Return of a Maine Regiment.

Portland, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Kamac*, with the Thirtieth Maine Regiment, arrived here this afternoon from Savannah.

## NOTES.

—Of all the helps for soldiers which the exigencies of the war have initiated, the celebrated refreshment saloon for volunteers, near the Philadelphia depot, stands foremost. Tens, yes, scores of thousands of hungry, thirsty, dusty soldiers have been fed and brushed by the fair hands of the noblest women in the City of Brotherly Love; hundreds of thousands of meals have been prepared freely and without price to the gallant men who obeyed the call to arms, and joined the "tramp, tram, tramp" of the army for the Union. We learn, by card of invitation, that the closing ceremonies of this memorable place will be held at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Monday next. What an audience there would be, if all the well-fed men, who have tasted of their bounty, could be present; what a contrast there might be drawn between the throngs who went and the squads that returned.

—The Central Club of Kings County is ambitious. Its founder and cash supplier, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, is on the course for the Mayoralty nomination. Its President, Mr. S. M. Griswold, would like to fill Senator Strong's seat at Albany; and Mr. Studwell, its Secretary or Director, would kindly act as Alderman for the First Ward, if his fellow-citizens could be induced to ask him. The probabilities are that the Mayoralty contest will be between Messrs. Wood and Booth; that for Senator, between Demas Strong, the present incumbent, and Henry R. Pierson, Ex-Senator and President of the Brooklyn City Railway. These last-named gentlemen are old residents, honored members of the Republican party from the word "go," popular with their fellow-citizens, and men of irreproachable character.

—There is but one weekly paper in Brooklyn. It is called the *Standard*, is owned by a soldier of the Union army, Col. James R. Del Vecchio, Quarmaster, and edited by an able and cultured gentleman—Birch, by name. The politics of the paper are War Democratic; its material is good, and its circulation improving. There are three dailies—the *Eagle* is the Democratic paper, some thirty years of age, keen, smart, full of enterprise, and up to the times. The *Times*, a full fledged Republican journal, rather slow, but generally sure; and the *Union*, recently started, with a tremendous run of job printing and a "Committee of the First Citizens of Brooklyn," who carefully superintend its management. Its *extracts* are really admirable.

—Theatricals in Kings County are like temperance societies in New-York—they are hard to run. Many years ago, Booth played there, his son John Wilkes appearing as a supernumerary. From that time on, occasionally transient companies have endeavored to beguile the time of the good people, but they signally failed, until Hooley, with his famous band of songsters, came and conquered. Then the Park Theatre was built, and after a brief season under the able management of Gabriel Harrison, Mrs. Conway undertook it. She has made it a pleasant resort, and we are glad to know that she cleared some $12,000 last season. She will soon reopen, with an excellent company.

—It may be interesting for our readers to know what becomes of the scores of thousands of emigrants who arrive here monthly. Of the 17,000 who landed at Castle Garden since August 1, 850 went direct to Richmond, Va., 200 of them were Swiss, with neither money nor knowledge of our language; as capable farmers, however, they will be welcomed in the tilling regions. The vast majority of the people who come here go West. The Germans have money and go at once; the Irish have friends, and after loafing about the city go in squads. Many girls seek and find service here, but being raw and green, their work is by no means in every sense a "help."

—The London *Times* and other authorities think that "police and custom regulations will be of no avail against the expected cholera." Quite likely; What if they should try wholesome diet and clean linen?

—Our colored brethren are great on picnics. On Monday next they hold a monster Union picnic at Leffert sPark, in Brooklyn. May we be there to see.

—George Carleton, the publisher, is a comic artist of no mean talent. He has in press a book of sketches made by him while in Cuba.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### North Carolina.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am a North Carolinian, on a short visit to this city, and as I am heartily desirous of seeing a cordial reunion of the people lately divided by the passions naturally arising out of the war, I address this communication to you, with the hope that my statements will tend somewhat to that end. It is unnecessary to allude to the well-known opposition of my people to the inauguration of the war, or to the energy, sacrifice and bravery which they exhibited in upholding it when forced to take part in it. If the character of the people of North Carolina for conservatism, modesty and honesty, is not already established, it is useless for them to lay claim to those qualities now.

Whatever their character has been, it is now, and is likely to continue; but there is a disposition among those people at the North, who, with the fanatics of the South, forced her into hostility to the General Government, to misrepresent and persecute her citizens even in this the day of their calamity, and to place every obstacle in the way of the restoration of the State to her position in the Union. If these efforts were based upon an honest belief of the disloyalty of the people arising out of acts done by them since the cessation of hostilities, it would be well.

If the honest belief existed, *without* the facts to support it, I could make allowances for it; but when I see a persistent disregard of the truth, a seeming determination, in spite of disavowals and proofs of innocence, to fasten disgrace and infamy upon us, it rouses my deepest indignation. I call upon you, as the conductor of an influential public journal, as a patriot and as a *man*, to give to the slandered people of North Carolina justice and a fair hearing. I do not expect nor desire fanatics, hypocrites, broken-down politicians or other scoundrels to exercise the virtue of charity toward us. Such were the characters that involved us in all our troubles and sorrows, (which, God knows, are heavy enough,) and to gratify malice or political ambition, would be glad to make the burden heavier. But I do expect and desire the conservative, patriotic and good citizens of the North, who have been and are now being daily misled by false reports, diligently circulated through the press, in regard to the sentiments and conduct of the people of North Carolina, to be correctly informed upon the subject, and in their opinions and legislation to do us justice.

The vote in the convention which will assemble on the 2d of October, will be almost, (I believe entirely,) unanimous in acknowledgment of the abolition of slavery. Nobody that I have seen there, and my acquaintance extends from the sea to the mountains, regards slavery otherwise than as a dead letter. A man is considered a fool who talks or attempts to act otherwise. All the talk of the newspaper correspondents about a "return to the old ways as soon as the military pressure is withdrawn," &c., &c., is stuff and nonsense, or worse. There is no State in the South where a more general and sincere desire exists to accept all the legitimate results of the war, as a necessary condition precedent to the return of the State to the Union. It does not spring from a base, whipped, currish spirit, but from a manly, frank acknowledgment of defeat, and an intelligent wish to retrieve misfortune. All they ask is a fair chance and less inclination on the part of the Northern people to believe every lie that corrupt and paid newspaper correspondents may circulate in regard to them. They are acting and will continue to act in good faith toward the government. I see every day or two some horrible tale of cruelty practiced by the people of North Carolina upon their former slaves. The story about the civil authorities at Fayetteville has been officially denied by them in the newspapers. The report of six negroes being shot by their former owner, near Warsaw, is to my certain personal knowledge a lie made out of the whole cloth. Two negroes were killed, murdered in cold blood, near Warsaw, three or four weeks ago; but, though arrests were made of innocent persons, it turned out that the crime was not committed by citizens. I heard the evidence of other negroes who were present at the time the murders were committed, given before Gen. Duncan, and they swore that the perpetrators were strangers wearing blue coats. Now, though there are bad men in North Carolina as elsewhere, you will find that in nine cases out of ten there is no more truth in these stories of cruelty to negroes and disloyalty to the government, than in the case I have cited. The assertion that such a spirit generally, or to a considerable extent prevails, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Yet newspaper correspondents and others keep up the cry, and the people of the North, believing their stories, are naturally indignant, and less disposed to see the restoration of North Carolina to the Union. One of these fellows went so far as to say that the whole tier of southern counties in the State had instructed their delegates to the convention to vote against abolishing slavery, when the truth was that not even a primary meeting had been held to nominate a delegate from a single county! These people furnish the only evidence to you here at the North in regard to us, and you may judge how much of what they say is to be relied on by this exposure of their rascality.

I do not wish to trespass on your courtesy further, and will therefore draw this note to a close; but there are other matters of a political nature touching the people of North Carolina which I would like to enlarge upon.

I ask the sensible, patriotic people of the North to take the statements discreditable to North Carolina with many grains of allowance, and as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun she will vindicate the truth of what I have said in her behalf.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

### Is Slavery and the Vocation of Slave-drivers Abolished or Not?

New-York, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this morning the "News from North Carolina," which you give us, is almost beyond belief. Can it be possible that now, *now* when they are daily reaping the benefit of President Johnson's leniency (who, no doubt, in that respect follows the policy of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln) and the almost too great indulgence of the North; when they are graciously permitted to try self-government and go in "the pursuit of happiness," the late rebels practice such barbarities and outrages as we are told of? Can it be true that they still oppose the progress of knowledge and liberty, and the execution of justice? I ask, can it be believed when we are told that

"Two women, school teachers, who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville to establish a school for colored children were * * * * not allowed to start their school, nor even would they be permitted to land; they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, *inasmuch as they were women; if they were men they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war?*"

And again:

"A negro was *strung up by the thumbs and received forty-nine lashes.*"

Are these fiends and ignoramuses blind to the result of the war, or do they persistently and intentionally close their eyes to it? or have they set up for themselves an idol, "cruelty to the negro," and worship it? Are the ferocious instincts (*men only* have *reason*) of the slave-driver second nature to them, that they thus give them free vent in defiance of law and humanity? Surely even rage must turn to pity at the thought. But what is the remedy? For the sake of the Union patriots smother their just anger; in the hope of an early restoration, and for the enjoyment of much coveted peace, they are willing to compromise, and say "go and sin no more!" But can we look on in "masterly inactivity" and behold such outrages as the above on *loyal citizens* by *quasi loyal rebels?* There are cases when leniency is equal to criminality, and I think these instances are of the number, and it is reasonable to ask what steps are being taken to remedy these evils? What is the government doing toward their suppression? or have we indeed labored under the hallucination that slavery is abolished, and now find that a mere "chimera?"

J. L. L.

### The Fenians.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In its issue of the 22d inst., the New-York *Herald*, in an editorial headed "The Fenian Rampage," contains the following; "The object of the meetings they (the Fenians) are now holding, is to raise the sum of $50,000. We are afraid that this money, like the old Irish Relief Fund, will go into the pockets of the lawyers who are managing the affair and getting up the meetings, and we cannot advise anybody to subscribe." Deeming this article highly injurious both to the raising of the proposed sum, and to the progress of our organization, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to make, through your columns, the following remarks: 1. All moneys appertaining to the Fenian Brotherhood, repose with one officer, the Central Treasurer. 2. This officer can dispose of no amount whatever without an order from the head centre and central council. 3. He is reponsible for all sums not satisfactorily accounted for in his reports, or not represented by equivalent receipts and orders on hand, ample bonds being required from reliable parties on his assumption of office. Lastly, all transmissions of money from the different circles to the Central Treasurer, must be accompanied by explanatory reports in duplicate form, copy of each being retained by every officer through whose hands it passes. These reports are respectively audited by the different circles, and also by the general congress. Such are the measures we enforce, not only to prevent and detect, but also to recover all damages that might be practiced upon us. The only attempt which can be made to defraud the organization is by overstating the costs of requisites for the society. This, however, is of such paltry consideration, that no one would be tempted to hazard it; and even if attempted, considering the great number of officers and members who take cognizance of all business transactions, it must, in most cases, prove abortive. Who will fail to see, then, that malpractice, to any considerable extent, is impossible in the Fenian brotherhood? This is especially so with regard to such a sum as fifty thousand dollars. If, then, the *Herald* is acquainted with these facts, by what miracle of malice and impudence can it advance the above suspicions? If not, if it ignores our mode of transacting business, how can it venture on such an aspersion? Can it so readily brand every member of our vast organization either as a dupe or a swindler? Does not the valiant editor himself know many of us who are neither the one nor the other? Few acts, even in the *Herald's* long career of journalistic rowdyism, can exceed this. The baseness of the insinuation is only equaled by the effrontery of preferring it.

Accept, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing this, the sincere thanks of

A TARA FENIAN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1865.

### The Central Park Carriages.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the repeated and well-directed blows you are aiming at the abominable hack nuisances of this city, you are doing yeoman's service for the public. While your hand is in, would it not be well to devote a little attention to the hacks at Central Park.

Some time ago the commissioners announced that for the accommodation of the public, certain persons would be authorized to occupy stands within the Park, and that the charge would be one dollar an hour. Under this arrangement my family enjoyed many pleasant rides, with civil drivers. But for some unknown reason the plan has been discontinued, and now, the same dishonest exactions which have rendered New-York hackmen so meanly notorious, are practiced upon those who ride in the Park.

I have attempted several times to hire one of them for an hour or two, but they will make no such arrangement. Their terms are four dollars for a drive round the Park. Desiring to show a lady the extent and beauty of our City Garden, I engaged one of them on his own terms, as I could make no other. We were whirled through about one-half the usual drive of the Park, at locomotive speed, and put out at the starting-point in just thirty-five minutes from the time we started; and it strikes me that four dollars for a thirty-five minutes' drive on Central Park road, equals any piece of extortion of which you have complained.

The result of this sort of thing is, that I give these fellows a "wide berth." They are very much mistaken, if they suppose they promote their own interests by such dishonest charges and practices. I should give my family an airing in the Park two or three times a week, if I could be fairly served at reasonable charges, and there are thousands who would do the same. But as matters are now conducted, I would no more think of wooing a rattlesnake than of coming in contact with one of these Central Park hackmen. One whirl round the Park, in their style, for four dollars, is quite enough for a lifetime.

In roughness and right-down impudence, too, these Central Park jehus will compare with any of their peers to be found around the steamboat or railroad landings.

It would be a genuine luxury to thousands, if the Park Commissioners, or some other of the "powers that be," would reform this matter, and give us an opportunity to ride in the Central Park, with the same civility and economy with which we may enjoy a ride through Greenwood Cemetery. Why not?

J. W. O.

### The Fire Department.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the issue of the daily papers of the 19th inst., I notice that the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department, at their meeting on the previous day, adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That arrangements be made with Messrs. Mennelly & Sons, West Troy, N. Y., to recast broken bells now in the hands of this department; that Mennelly & Sons cast three bells of 5,000 pounds each, and the adjustment of account to be as follows, to wit: The bells, with hammer, to be weighed and charged at the rate of 55 cents per pound, and the old metal to be credited to this department at the rate of 30 cents per pound; that this department pay Messrs. Mennelly & Sons for labor and expense of putting up each bell in its tower $100, all old metal to be removed by them without charge.

My object in calling your attention to the above is not to complain of the price paid, but of the manner of awarding such contracts.

Some few weeks before the appointment of the new board, I was informed, incidentally, that there might be some bells required by the department, and officially waited on His Honor the Mayor, and was referred by him to Supervisor Smith, as having at that time charge of the alarm-bells. From the latter I learned that it was not contemplated to order any bells then, but due notice should be given, by advertising for proposals. Supposing that all manufacturers would be allowed to compete, I was much surprised to learn that the work had been awarded without public notice. Should this system of expenditure be pursued, we shall be favored with another "jobbing bureau."

G. E. L.

### Lactometers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

A few days ago you advised the milk consumers to arm themselves against the adulteration of milk with an instrument called a lactometer, made on the same principle as all other aerometers.

Now, if the milk of all cows, despite all difference in feeding, season of the day and the year, temper and quality of the cow, similarity of adulterating substances, would always show in its pure state the same specific gravity at a certain temperature, a lactometer would be the thing.

But under existing circumstances it is the most fallacious of the many got up for that purpose. The most eminent chemists in Europe have come by this time to this conclusion.

You can buy in your city of any chemical store these lactometers at seventy-five cents per piece, but in the hands of the public they would prove a nuisance, and would make any smart milk-dealer chuckle in his sleeve; as nothing is so easy as to give milk the proper specific gravity.

In Europe they have used a number of different contrivances, whereby the police tried to control that class of trade, but to no purpose.

Till something rational turns up it would be best for the people to patronize the manufacture of condensed or solidified milk; as these manufactures, from the nature of their business, can only work well with pure milk, and have or can have the scientific control these demands.

One of the simplest, best, worth relying on, is: To evaporate the milk over a waterbath and find the solid constituents of the milk. This amount in average milk is from 12 to 14 per cent. But these easy tests would require at least an outlay of $2 or $3 for a scale, besides some hours' patience.

If agreeable, I may later give you a more comprehensive idea on the subject. Yours truly,

A. THEO. MOITH, Chemist.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

### The Steamer Algonquin and the Navy Department.

REPLY OF CHIEF ENGINEER ISHERWOOD TO THE LETTER OF MR. P. S. FORBES.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of the 16th instant, under the caption of "The Naval Race," Mr. Paul S. Forbes, contractor for the patent machinery of the United States steamer *Algonquin*, has, in a long letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, made statements concerning the action of the Navy Department, and of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in reference thereto, which, because they appear in a newspaper of the respectability of yours, though paid for as an advertisement, require a reply.

It is necessary to premise that this letter, though signed by Mr. Forbes, was written by E. N. Dickerson, a patent lawyer of New-York, whose various patents are used in the machinery of the *Algonquin*, and the value of which will be determined by the issue of its trial with that of the *Winooska*.

Mr. Forbes solicited, and urgently, from the Navy Department this contract, in order to introduce these patents of Mr. Dickerson, in which, judging from their relations, it is presumed he has community of interest. So far was the department from requesting such proposals that, in order to compel their acceptance, they were made so favorable that it was very difficult to refuse them.

The contractor offered to place his patent machinery in the *Algonquin*, and in the event, after a trial, "by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy," of its not equaling, "either in amount of power developed or in the cost of that power *pro rata* in coal," the machinery already in progress of construction with which it was to compete, and with the specifications and drawings of which he was familiar, he would "remove it and replace it at his own cost" with the machinery to which it proved inferior.

He has thus at stake on the competitive trial the value of his patents, but not the cost of the new machinery, the latter alone probably about $100,000, for as soon as he obtained the contract he transferred it to Mr. Gardner, (whom he calls his agent,) of the Providence Steam Engine Works, who took it with all its conditions and assumed all its guarantees.

Mr. Forbes never had any pecuniary interest in it, further than what belonged to the success of the patents, which made the operation one of all gain to him if he succeeded, and no loss if he failed. After thus shifting all of the burdens of the contract upon another, reserving only its benefits for himself, he has forfeited every right to the patriotism for which he claims so much consideration and to which he devotes so large a portion of his letter.

The magnitude of the patent interests alone, however, will warrant a liberal expenditure in newspaper advertisements, either to give them publicity, if successful, or to prejudice the public into the idea that he has not had fair play should they fail.

It may not be out of place to add that Mr. Forbes is also the contractor with the Navy Department for the *Idaho*, a first-class sloop-of-war, the contract for which is $600,000, embracing the entire vessel, hull and machinery.

The same patents are used here as on the *Algonquine*, and their failure in the latter will carry down the former in a common ruin.

The contract for the *Idaho*, like that for the *Algonquin*, was obtained by urgent solicitation, and the offer of terms and guarantees which the department could not decline, whatever might have been its opinion of the prospects of success.

To return to the machinery of the *Algonquin*. The principal conditions of that contract were published in your issue of the 3d inst., over the signature of "Justicia," and I must ask space to reproduce them. They are as follows, namely:

"It is further agreed, and mutually understood, that the variations from the specifications [of Mr. Isherwood's machinery] hereunto attached, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangement of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby affected; in the design of the valve-gear; and in the design and arrangement of the boilers; and also in the surface condenser.

These changes are not to increase the weight of machinery, nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the weight of coal carried in the bunkers within the limits allowed for the engineer department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

And it is also agreed and mutually understood that if, on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed, or in the cost, pro rata, of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the attached specification, they, the said parties of the first part, will remove it, and replace it at their own cost with the machinery described in the attached specifications."

Now the terms of the payments are that the sixth payment is to be made when the "contract is completed under all its conditions." It will be observed that the completion of the machinery is one thing, the completion of the contract is another. The former is done when there remains nothing to be added to it, in which state it is ready for trial. The latter is done when the trial, having been made, has proved by the performance that the guaranteed amount of power and economy has been produced. Then, and then only, is the contract completed under all its conditions and the payment due.

Mr. Forbes' statements of the reasons of the withholding of the payment until after the test trial is both absurd and false, attributing it to personal motives, when the slightest exercise of intelligence on his part must show him that the payment is not due; and that it cannot be made, as he thinks it might, on confidence in his honesty and responsibility. No, Mr. Forbes, not even if that confidence were much greater than it is.

But it is not a little singular that after Mr. Forbes' declarations of taking this contract from pure patriotism, feeling that the safety of the country—to say nothing of the putting down of the rebellion—depended on his supplying the navy with his patent machinery, and his parade of his responsibility and freedom from pecuniary motives, he cannot wait a fortnight for the few thousand dollars he claims to be due, for the test trial will have been made in that time, and if successful he will receive the money, and if a failure, he certainly will not have the hardihood to ask it.

The action of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the subject of this payment, has been confirmed by the department, after a careful examination, and the opinion of its solicitor taken.

To suppose the Navy Department would unjustly, and to gratify personal motives, of which it is entirely unconscious, refuse the payment of a few thousand dollars on a public contract open to the inspection of all, is too preposterous to find credit with any other person than Mr. Forbes.

The certificates of the superintendents and inspectors cited by him, are only to the effect that the machinery, not the contract, is completed.

A large portion of Mr. Forbes' letter is devoted to a depreciation of the machinery constructed by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and a laudation of his own patent machinery. Although he is a merchant, and has not the slightest knowledge of the subject, yet Dickerson has here dressed him in borrowed plumage and makes him attempt the rôle of an expert. Dickerson has been engaged in this kind of warfare on the Bureau of Steam Engineering for a number of years, and has published many dull pamphlets, besides letters in newspapers innumerable, in which he has repeated all the arts of quacks in advertising himself as a patent lawyer, and his patent nostrums in machinery.

The whole subject of naval engines was ably investigated, and in an exhaustive manner, by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and the practice of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the character of its chief triumphantly sustained by the report of its Chairman, the Hon. A. H. Rice. (Report No. 8, Thirty-eighth Congress, Second session.)

The remainder of Mr. Forbes' letter is occupied by his objections to the manner in which the trial test of the *Algonquin's* machinery is to be made. The programme of the trial has been published, and every engineer approves it. These objections are the same which have again and again been presented by his "agents," and as often shown to be baseless; it would seem useless to attempt refuting such ostrich style of ignoring both facts and demonstration, and the lady's argument of continued iteration, but as the points reviewed, when stripped of verbiage and irrelevant matter, are few, it may be as well once more to dispose of their unscientific and mistaken twaddle.

The contract simply requires the machinery of the *Algonquin* to develop a certain amount of power, and with a certain amount of coal. How is this amount of power and its pro rata cost in coal to be ascertained? There is but one method, namely, to work the engine and measure, by means of the indicator, the power developed. The weighing of the coal gives the quantity consumed, and the division of the indicated horse-power into the pounds of coal consumed per hour, expresses the economy of the fuel.

There never has been any other method than this used. It is employed all the world over, and the economic performance of steam engines is always expressed in pounds of coal consumed per hour per indicated horse-power.

Dickerson asserts that the engines of the *Algonquin* at their wharf trial in Providence, tested in this manner, made the indicated horse-power with 2¼ pounds of coal per hour.

If this were so, he has nothing to fear from repeating that trial against the *Winooska*; but if, instead of 2¼, the indicated horse-power on that trial, required 7½ pounds of coal per hour, according to the record of the naval engineers who witnessed, but who did not make it, then the reason why he objects to such a test is evident enough.

Mr. Forbes, instead of being willing to have his machinery tested by the usual method, and which is the only one known that will meet the requirements of the contract, demands a race. Can a race show how many horse-power his engine develops? Can it show the *pro rata* cost of such power in coal? A mere statement of the problem to be solved according to the contract, and of Mr. Forbes' way of solving it, shows how absurd the latter is. The race would determine nothing which the contract requires to be determined, and that is the reason why the department declines to make it, and institutes the test in a way that will determine the facts required by the contract.

The vessels were intended to be duplicates, but there is no certainty that they are. It is a well known fact, that two vessels built from the same lines will differ materially, and have considerable variations of speed with equal power applied. The problem to be determined is not speed of vessel or relative merits of paddle-wheels, but simply amount of power developed by the engine and its cost in coal. The determination of this problem is what Mr. Forbes desires to evade.

Were the two vessels to be raced together, the power developed would still have to be measured by the indicator, just the same as if the trial were made at the wharf. Nor can it be urged that in the case of a race the number of revolutions made by the paddle-wheels in equal time, would be any measure of the powers, relatively, because the paddle surface in the *Algonquin* is different from that in the competing machinery, and Mr. Forbes protests against any change of either that would equalize them.

The change of the paddle surface in the *Algonquin's* wheels, from that in the *Winooska's*, is a violation of the contract on Mr. Forbes' side; the machinery of the two vessels were to differ only in condenser, valve-gear and boiler, the subjects of his patents.

The method of experimenting at a wharf with identical paddle-wheels, as directed by the department, is unexceptionable; it is hypercritically correct, will give the precise results, and can be witnessed by all who take an interest in the question.

This method insures exact equality for everything except the points whose difference it is the object of the experiment to ascertain. The contractor objects that, owing to the fact of the vessel not being in motion, it will not act as a fly-wheel for his machinery, which he states such machinery needs, owing to the difference made by the large measure of expansion he uses, in the pressures upon the piston, at the beginning and end of the stroke. The idea is wholly fallacious; the vessel in motion does not act as a fly-wheel to the machinery; that part is played by the wheels alone, whether the vessel be in motion or not; for the horizontal speed in the water of every paddle of the *Algonquin* is greater than the speed of the vessel. The difference between the rotary speed of the centre of the *Algonquin's* paddles, and the speed of the vessel, was 29 per centum of the former on her passage from Providence to New-York, the dip of the wheels being only forty inches. The wheels drive the vessel; the vessel does not drive the wheels, as Mr. Forbes supposes; and, when the paddles are sufficiently decreased either in leverage or in surface, to allow the engine to work off at the intended pressure all the steam the boilers can furnish, the same measure of expansion can be used with the vessel at the wharf, as with it in free motion; and exactly the same results of amount of power, and its *pro rata* cost in fuel, will be obtained.

The trial itself will at once dispose of this objection, by showing that the *Algonquin's* machinery can work properly at the wharf when cutting off twice as short as the contractor proposes to do. Many experiments on paddle-wheel steamers have been made in this way, cutting off as short as one-tenth of the stroke of the piston. It will be time enough for the contractor to make this objection when it is found his engine will not work at the dock with the measure of expansion he uses. Mr. Forbes, after his profession of faith in Watt, should not object to the use of the indicator, for it is one of that great engineer's invention, and made for the very purpose of such trials as the department has now directed it to be used in. No mutilation of the machinery of the *Algonquin* has been made. Her paddle-wheels are simply of the common kind, with one-fourth of the paddles omitted, and the remainder made of unequal width. The only thing that has been done with either vessel, is to place their paddles upon the wheels with such leverage and surface as will enable both engines to work off all the steam the boilers could generate, making the paddles exactly the same in both cases and with same diameter and dip, which is an indispensable condition to their being used as dynamometers, and confirmatory of the indicator results. With regard to Mr. Forbes' statements and intentions of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, relating to his machinery, they are unequivocally and infamously false; they are a mere continuation of the villainous calumnies, his agent has been uttering for years against a man whose offence has been to protect the public treasury against their attempts. They now proceed from envy, and can be made for no other purpose than to cover, what he evidently apprehends will be a defeat. It is a common weakness in such cases to ascribe personal motives to others as the cause of an expected failure. The cheap patriotism, which the contractor assumes, is fully appreciated. The public offices of the government are very familiar with its appearance, and know that it is generally advanced with a degree of clamor proportional to the want of it.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

"Miller's Stranger's Guide for the City of New-York."—This popular work has been very materially improved the past year, and its publishers are obliged to issue a large edition every six or eight weeks, to supply the increasing demand. A part of the work has been rewritten, and many new illustrations added, together with a large and beautiful map of the Central Park, and a fine colored map of the Hudson River, &c. It is just the thing for strangers, and seems to be well appreciated.

## NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

**A Card.**

The regular prices of tuition at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will be allowed until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Specialties—Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Penmanship.

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**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing** Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

Brooks—Brooks.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Alfred Brooks, Esq., and Georgina D. Brooks, all of this city.

Cairns—Nicol.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Thursday, Aug. 10, by Rev. Henry Batchelor, assisted by Rev. R. H. Arbuckle, of Kirkoswald, James Cairns, Esq., and Mary Frances, only daughter of Francis B. Nicol, Esq., of New-York.

Campbell—Garnar.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, John Campbell and Miss A. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward M. Garnar, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

Allaire.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, Nicholas Governeur Kortright, infant son of Robert H. and the late Margaretta E. Allaire, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 84 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Armstrong.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 24, Lilian Mary, only daughter of J. B. and Kate F. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 277 Jay-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Alexander.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her brother, Rev. A. G. Wylie, Duanesburgh, N. Y., Mrs. A. L. Alexander, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 237 West 16th-st., without further notice.

☞ California and Texas papers please copy.

Brush.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, Sarah, wife of Jarvis Brush, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Baird.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, Mary Findlay, relict of David Baird, aged 85 years, a native of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Major T. W. Baird, No. 196 Prince-st., near McDougal, at 11 A. M. this day. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Cotrel.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, Miss Lydia Cotrel, daughter of the late Abram and Sarah Cotrel.

The funeral services will be held this day, (Friday,) at the Episcopal Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, Agnes Carpenter, wife of Thorn Carpenter, deceased, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 26 Wyckoff-st.

Douglas.—At Trenton, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 20, Henry A., infant son of Henry L. and Hortense P. Douglas.

Evers.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, Walter Evers, aged 9 months and 12 days, son of F. and N. Evers.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

Farquhar.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, Sarah Farquhar, widow of the late William Farquhar, Mulicar, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 25th inst., from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., at 4 o'clock.

Foot.—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, Thos. J. Foot, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 McDougal-st., New-York, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Hovey.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Rosalind A., wife of Maj.-Gen. A. P. Hovey, Minister to Peru, daughter of the late Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

Hunt.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, Martha, daughter of Hillary and the late Sarah S. Hunt, aged 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from corner of Washington-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

Horton.—At East Fishkill, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, of dysentery, Eliza Reese, only child of R. C. and Mary B. Horton, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Low.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, James W. Low, aged 75 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 Tompkins-place, this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

McBrair.—At Rye, Westchester County, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, John McBrair, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Cars leave the New-Haven depot, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 7 and 9:30 A. M.

Rhind.—In this city, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, Susan, daughter of the late Charles Rhind.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred in the family cemetery at Coldenham, Orange County.

Ridley.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, suddenly, John Ridley, Esq., of New-York City, aged 70 years, 2 months and 13 days.

His friends, and those of his son, J. M., and of his sons-in-law, Rufus E. Crane and M. Chamberlain, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock, from Rev. S. H. Tyng's, Jr., Church, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

Smith.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, William Sewel, infant child of Chas. H. and Caroline M. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 289 Henry-st., this day, (Friday,) the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Waddell.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, Amanda, wife of R. J. Waddell, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Whitehead.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, Abram Zabriskie, youngest child of Aaron Pennington and Anna C. Whitehead, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Fulton-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1865,
IS NOW READY.

The Table of Contents is as follows:

Coupon Bonds, I.; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship; Needle and Garden, IX.; Scientific Farming; Dr. Johns, VIII.; Natural History of the Peacock; Up the St. Johns River; A New Art Critic; The Luck of Abel Steadman; Sonnet; The Capture of Jeff. Davis; The Chimney Corner, IX.; A Visit to the Edgeworths; On a Pair of Old Shoes; Commemoration Ode; Our Militia System.

The following writers contribute to this number: Prof. J. R. Lowell, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Gail Hamilton, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," T. W. Parsons, O. J. Sprague, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Trowbridge, Donald G. Mitchell, T. B. Aldrich, D. A. Wasson, Mrs. Farrar, Eugene Benson.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1865,
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The Articles and Writers in this number are as follows:

The Lights on the Bridge, by Lucy Larcom; Apologising, by Gail Hamilton; Margery Grey, by Julia C. R. Dorr; The Cloud with the Silver Lining, by Mary N. Prescott; Farming for Boys, VIII., by the Author of "Ten Acres Enough;" The Swallow, by Charlotte Kingsley Chanter; Lessons in Magic, V., by P. H. C.; Winning His Way, by Carleton; A Few Plain Words to My Little Pale-faced Friends, by Dio Lewis; Half-hours with Father Brighthopes, II., by J. T. Trowbridge; Aunt Esther's Rules, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Among the Studios, I., by T. B. Aldrich; The Boy of Chancellorsville, by Edmund Kirke; Stars at Bed-time, by Mrs. Anna M. Wells; Round the Evening Lamb.

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Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the Great Diuretic.* Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla *is the Great Blood Purifier.* Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

LOVE AND LOVERS.—BACHELORS AND Maidens. Love at First Sight, Early Marriages, Trying Hour of Married Life—in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

JAQUES' EXTRACT OF POND LILY for the handkerchief is for sale everywhere. This is an extract from a flower that SHUNS NOT THE LIGHT. It is one of nature's day-stars, that "opes its eyes in morn to twinkle." It is not a melancholy or SERIOUS flower. It dances all day long, ALWAYS ON THE TOPMOST WAVE, and, like a censer, swings to and fro, making the air redolent with its unseen perfume. The bee, the butterfly and the humming bird come and suck the honey from its golden bosom. When night comes, it folds its pearly leaves into a perfect bud, and floats upon the bosom of the water as sweetly as the babe on its mother's breast. It does NOT prefer darkness to light.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

"JEALOUSY."—ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND Cure. Male and Female Jealousy—How to Overcome it—given in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Purchasers of Dr. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY will please notice that the genuine article has the signature of R. GOODALE, M. D., upon the wrapper, and no other signature.
C. R. PARKER, Sole Agent, No. 75 Bleecker-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

GEN. GRANT, F. N. GISBORN, HON. J. M. Ashley, M. C., with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. The Pritchard Murder. Young Men a Century Ago. Effects of Physical Training. Causes of Crime. Man and Animal. Resemblances. An Outcast Race. How to Become Citizens. The Black Bear—How to Catch Him—in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN in a first-class store; good references. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

## FINANCIAL.

## FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

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### LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE-MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

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**H. J. MESSENGER,**
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

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**E. R. McILVAINE**
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

---

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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**AUG. BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

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**NOTICE.**

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
*Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

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**U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,**
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

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**TRAVELING CREDITS.**

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

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OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

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ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

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ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

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$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved city property. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

## VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

---

### BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

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**THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.**

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

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**TRAVELING CREDITS**

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

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LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

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LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, the following bonds, viz.: $4,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, Nos. 1,552, 1,553, 1,554 and 1,555, $1,000 each; also, $3,000 in U. S. 7 3-10 notes. Purchasers and others will please mark above numbers, and give notice to subscriber of any one offering them for sale.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 70 Beekman-st.

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COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.**

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

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REYNOLDS TURBINE

**WATER WHEELS**

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

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WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

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CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

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NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

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HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. Sold at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF SHOW CASES, COUNters, gas fixtures, and a variety of fancy articles; frames, carved black walnut goods, passepartouts, photographs, pictures, &c. No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.

WM. M. BRUNDAGE,
FRANK BRUNDAGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY existing under the firm of F. J. CONANT & BOLLES has expired by limitation. Either partner is authorized to close the outstanding business.

F. J. CONANT,
J. N. BOLLES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

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NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

## FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—WANTED, A SUperior set of black walnut office furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, &c., and also a medium-size burglar-proof safe. Address Box No. 203 Post-office.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

*To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fullength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

## DRY GOODS.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their
Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS,
PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,
In entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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**MANHATTAN WOOL YARNS,**
IN BUNDLES AND BOXES. ALSO,
WORSTED GOODS,
NUBIAS, SONTAGS, HOODS,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, TIDIES, &c.,
AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
ZEPHYR AFGHANS,
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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**SHOE TRADE LINENS.**
A LARGE LINE OF LINEN GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR SHOE LININGS,
For sale to the Trade, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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**BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!**
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.

OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-lawl0wF

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PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN, }
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.

Jy7-law6mF.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS ON the Big Sandy river, Kentucky; 10,000 acres covered with the most desirable hard wood timber, and underlaid with the best bituminous coal. Is readily accessible by boats on the Big Sandy and tributaries, and only 140 miles from Cincinnati. Parties desirous of purchasing may apply by letter to T. R., Box No. 1,179 Post-office.

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FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-RATE milk and grocery store, doing a splendid business. Call at once at No. 22 Mott-st.

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EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTEREST in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

## PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 706 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 130 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 158 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Faves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

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LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

## PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

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OFFICE OF SUPPLIES, &C., FOR U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard with the following supplies, viz.:

150,000 feet B. M. Spruce Timber, 4x14 random lengths.
150,000 feet B. M. Spruce Plank, 3, random lengths.
7,500 C. feet Northern Yellow Pine, 12 to 16 square, 30 to 50 feet long.
4 Sticks Spruce Timber, 24 feet by 10x12.
750 feet 3-inch Spruce Plank.
475 Sawed Railroad Ties, 6x6 and 4x8, 6 feet 6 inches long, hard Pine or Chesnut.
80 Wrought Iron Chairs, large size, 160 pounds. Iron Spikes for Chairs.
260 Hook-Headed Rail Spikes, 1 keg 10-inch Spikes.
475 lineal yards Wrought Iron Rails, 50 pounds per yard.
2,000 pounds flat Ulster Iron, 2½x1 and 3½x1.
4,200 drawn Brass Boiler Tubes, 33⅜ inches long, 2 inches diameter outside, No. 13 wire guage.
600 drawn Seamless Brass Tubes, 9 feet 7¾ inches long, ⅝ inch inside diameter, No. 17 guage.
5 Rubber Valves, 20¼ inches long, 8¼ to 10¾ inches wide, ⅝ inch thick.
16 Rubber Valves, 5½ and 7½ diameter, ¾ and ⅝ inch thick.
14 Belt Saws, ¼ to 1 inch for Sollenberger's machine, 33-inch wheel.
16 dozen 1 to 2 inch grained Back Web Saws, 2 feet 8 inches to 3 feet 4 inches long, C. & W. C. Richards' make.
22 6-inch Port Lights, Hiddens.
1 Foot Lathe, about 5 feet long, back geared with slide rest, Stewart's patent.
1 small Lathe, for cutting bolts.
4 Three-oven Galleys, with extra linings, Packard & Hill's.
2 pieces Gum Packing, 11⅜ inches wide, 80 feet long, ¼ inch thick.
330 yards Oil-Cloth.
4,000 pounds Roundline.
176 gallons Linseed Oil.
100 gallons Winter Strained Sperm Oil.
30 gallons Harness Varnish.
300 feet Leather Leading Hose, and 50 feet Suction Hose, with sufficient Patent Couplings for the same.
4,000 Spoons.
500 barrels Beef.
750 barrels Pork.
1,000 pounds Rice.
15,000 pounds Dried Apples.
3,000 pounds Tea, Naval Standard.

Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office, to be signed and returned by 12 o'clock on the 31st inst.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of

1,500 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT WHISKY.**

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1865.

BY ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, whisky having ceased to be a ration, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at government warehouse in the City of Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1865, SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (75,000) GALLONS WHISKY, more or less.

This whisky is mostly copper distilled, put up in well-coopered barrels, all of which will be reguaged prior to sale, and the contents of each barrel marked thereon; it will be classified as to quality, and each class sold separately.

Samples may be seen at my office, No. 12 South Cherry-st., in this city, on and after the 26th day of August, 1865, and at warehouse on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms—Cash, in government funds. Whisky to be removed immediately after sale, at the expense of the purchaser.

By order of Col. J. C. READ, Chief Commissary Subsistence, M. D. T.

J. M. BLAIR,
Captain and C. S. V.,
In charge of Depot.

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**LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.**

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

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**LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.**

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) foot guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

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GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE constantly on hand at private sale; a general assortment.

## AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

**U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.**

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
the following-named vessels:

STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE—Length, 169 feet; breadth, 32 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke, 19 inches; two Ericsson's engines, one boiler, with two furnaces.

STEAMER FORT MORGAN—Length, 209 feet; breadth, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 30 inches; two vertical engines, one boiler, with three furnaces.

STEAMER HOME—Length, 165 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; depth, 11 feet; depth between decks, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 26 inches; two horizontal engines, two boilers, with four furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HONDURAS—Length, 150 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one beam engine.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; two oscillating engines, two tubular boilers, containing eight furnaces.

STEAMER OLEANDER—Side-wheel; length, 144 feet 10 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 8 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 7 feet; one beam engine, one boiler, with two furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER QUEEN—Length, 168 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; one vertical engine, one boiler, with three furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUGBOAT DELTA—Length, 61 feet 2 inches; breadth, 13 feet 3 inches; depth, 6 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke 16 inches; one engine, one boiler.

SCREW TUG AMARANTHAS—Length, 109 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one engine, one boiler with two furnaces.

SCREW TUG GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; one engine, one boiler with one furnace.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COMMODORE HULL—Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 9 feet; one boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKEN—Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches, length of stroke, 8 feet; one boiler.

SCHOONER GEORGE MAUGHAM—Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches, depth, 9 feet 5 inches.

BRIG BOHIO—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 24 feet 9 inches; depth, 9 feet 4 inches.

Terms—Twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

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GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

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**LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.**

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

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**UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.**

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c.**

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Nassau-st., corner Liberty—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet do., mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut washstands, black walnut centre tables, china, crockery and glassware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, two rosewood triolodeons, and nine rosewood pianos, beautifully finished, made by Gilbert & McPhail, of Boston.

Also, office furniture, &c.

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T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.
MALAGA RAISINS.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
TRIESTE CURRANTS.
100 barrels prime Trieste Currants.
SICILY SUMAC.
8 bags Sicily Sumac.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., for account of whom it may concern, a bay mare, pony built, eight years old, sound and kind, and a good traveler.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

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READ "HUMBUG" OCCASIONALLY—We guarantee you it will pay. Let your neighbor who "invests" in "festival" tickets and lottery tickets read it; it will pay him. Your daughter or sister, who slyly sends to have her fortune told, should read it; it will pay her. And, young man, read section 8, and see if it don't pay you. The police have just reported that there are twenty men in this city who realize $20,000 per year, following the business explained in section 6 of HUMBUG. Price 25 cents. Sent to any address in the United States free of postage. Orders for circulars must have stamp inclosed. E. McWHOOD, Publisher, (successor to S. F. French & Co.,) No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

**THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,**

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

**THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

**MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL**
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

**MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
**MADEMOISELLE de JANON**

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

**MISS KENNEDY'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE**

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

**YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,**

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

**FLUSHING INSTITUTE,**
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

**GROVE HILL SEMINARY**

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**

No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

**THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S**
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

**FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,** N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 13. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

**THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,** Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

**RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,** TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

**MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

**THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN** their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 25th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

**LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,** 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school: English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

**A LADY OCCUPYING ONE OF THE MOST** healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson, will receive a few children to board, and educate with her own daughter. Terms, $60 per quarter. Address Mrs. T. F. FRANCIS, Nyack-on-Hudson. References exchanged.

**ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH,** L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,** Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

**JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL,** French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

**MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS** her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

**MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE** fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

**BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD,** CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

**AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY,** AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

**THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND** French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

**EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,** PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

**MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER** French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

**MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

**125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE** House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5, West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

**POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,** a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR** YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND** French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

**FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK,** N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

## INSTRUCTION.

**IDLEWILD.**

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

**MADAME C. MEARS**

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH** and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

**PROF. L. J. BOECK'S**
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

**MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,**
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**THE MRS. AUBERT'S**
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

**GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES** in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.**—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,** Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

**KINDERGARTEN.**—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

**COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING** INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

**SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY**—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

**GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE**—NO. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., established 1840. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the Summer term until Sept. 1 only.

**THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL,** Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN,** on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD

**MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,** Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

**MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

**MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL** a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

**THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN** their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

**THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND** FRENCH SCHOOL—No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

**NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.**—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

**REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A** limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

**DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL** for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

**MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

**MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE.** And instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

**MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE** Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

**FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR** young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

## TEACHERS.

**ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS** should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

**TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT** the country for supplying schools and seminaries with principals and assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for Teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y.

**WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A BROOKLYN** seminary, who can instruct in mathematics, natural philosophy, English literature and drawing. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, with place of residence.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION** in a school or family, in or near the city; has had experience in teaching, drawing and painting; English branches and rudiments of music; is a fine vocalist. Address B. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE** children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

**A PARISIAN LADY, A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED** teacher, wishes to obtain a few pupils for French conversation and grammar. Address A. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN** teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

**DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED** without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

## SHIPPING.

### Outside Steamship Line
FOR
### BOSTON.

**The Neptune Line of Steamers,**
**Tri-Weekly,**
**FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,**
VIA
**LONG ISLAND SOUND.**

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

**NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,**
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

**TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.**

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

**MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.**

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
**METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,**
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,412 | |
| ENGLAND—building | 3,430 | |
| SCOTLAND—building | 3,430 | |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Grace. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Prowse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Grogan. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Asplitt. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTLAND | SATURDAY, Aug. 26 |
| LOUISIANA | SATURDAY, Sept. 2 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | SATURDAY, Sept. 9 |

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT** Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF CORK | WEDNESDAY....Aug. 23 |
| ETNA | SATURDAY....Aug. 26 |
| CITY OF LIMERICK | WEDNESDAY....Aug. 30 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | SATURDAY....Sept. 2 |

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 33 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUROPE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | (Nearly ready) | 1,100-horse power |
| ST. LAURENT | (Building) | Great power. |
| PEREIRE | (Building) | Great power. |
| VILLE DE PARIS | (Building) | Great power. |

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.........A. DUCHESNE......FRIDAY......Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.**
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.........NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.........OCEAN QUEEN.........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.**

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 50 |

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

**HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.**

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

**FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,**
DIRECT.

The new and fast United States mail steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
Capt. MERYMAN,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid steamship
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,

The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Freights reduced. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

**STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH** iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

## SHIPPING.

**NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all ports of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.**
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.

**ALHAMBRA.**
**GRANADA.**
**ANDALUSIA.**
**QUAKER CITY.**

The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on

SATURDAY, Aug. 26,
AT THREE P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

**FOR MOBILE DIRECT.**
REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

| | |
|---|---|
| VICKSBURGH | Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS. |
| KALORAMA | Capt. JOS. DENTY. |
| GENERAL CUSTER | Capt. ROSE. |

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

The steamship
KALORAMA

will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.**
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

| | |
|---|---|
| AMERICA | LINDT, Commander. |
| CONSTITUTION | GREENMAN, Commander. |
| NEVADA | CARPENTER, Commander. |
| IDAHO | HOLMES, Commander. |

The
AMERICA

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON. No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

**FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.**
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

**FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.**
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.

Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,**
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

**ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS** carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | SATURDAY, Aug. 26. |
| CALEDONIA | SATURDAY, Sept. 6. |

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

## MUSICAL.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

**MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS,** or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

**RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES**—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

**THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE** and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

**LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND** French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

**A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G** & H. BARMORE—Warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st., splendid assortment, warranted 5 years, 17 prize medals; testimonials from the most distinguished artists; fine second-hand piano cheap.

**SINGERS WANTED—A LEADING SOPRANO,** alto and base, with fresh, full voices, for solo parts in a chorus choir in the immediate suburbs. Address LEADER, Box No. 2,117 New-York Post-office, stating qualifications and terms.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.**—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

**MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.**—Sold to pay advances; half the original cost. EUGENE BURNHAM'S Furniture Express and Loan Office, 115 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

**CUMMINGS & JENNYS', NO. 726 BROADWAY,** new and second-hand pianos and melodeons. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $185.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES
ORIGINAL AT JACOBS'
407 BROADWAY NY

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. ° Washington-st., near Reade.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,** Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED** the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM,**
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur
**DUCHALUMEAU.**
FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE.
FANCY AND COMIC DANCES.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO, ON THE PERILEUSE FLYING-TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

**ADOO! ADOO! ARTEMUS WARD'S**
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK,
Commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1865,
AT IRVING HALL,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Entirely New Mormon Entertainment with some cheerful new stories and New Scenic Illustrations and Music.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

**BLITZ' NEW HALL,**
720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK.
IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY.

Hall filed each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city. SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST,
with his troupe of one hundred learned
CANARY BIRDS.

Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony; children 25c.

Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR SAUGERTIES,**

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.

Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

**1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.**

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

**PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL** Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW,** landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack and Sing Sing commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. R. VAN VALKENBURGH, will leave from foot of Christopher-st. every afternoon at 3¼ o'clock; 30th-st. 3:55; Yonkers, 4¾; Hastings, 5:05; Dobbs' Ferry, 5¼; Nyack, 6; Sing Sing, 6¾; Haverstraw, 6¾. Returning, will leave Haverstraw, (lower landing,) every morning, at 6¼; Sing Sing, 6¾; Nyack, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7¾; Hastings, 8; Yonkers, 8¼; 30th-st., 9:05; Christopher-st., 9¼.

**DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD,** Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING** at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, from foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

**FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE**—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE** steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

**FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.**—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

**FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST** Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.**

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

**PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.**

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.**—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## EXCURSIONS.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.**

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL** hold their 36th Annual Exhibition at the Armory on 14th-st., New-York, from Sept. 12, to Oct. 19. It will consist exclusively of *American Inventions, Manufactures, and Productions*. Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Horticulturists and others are solicited to contribute articles for Exhibition. No charge will be made for space. Inventors and Manufacturers of Machinery are particularly solicited to exhibit, as it is intended that the Exhibition shall be largely composed of Machinery in motion. Application for space should be made at once, in which should be stated the nature of the article, name and residence of exhibiter, and amount of space required. Machinery received as early as 1st Sept. Other articles from the 6th to 12th Sept. PREMIUMS of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas will be awarded. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, Silver Cups and Plate will be awarded. Application may be made and circulars obtained by addressing "S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., American Institute, New-York." Articles for Exhibition must be directed to J. W. CHAMBERS, Armory, ...

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
FRIDAY, Aug. 25, 1865.
BENEFIT,
and last night but one of the
DISTINGUISHED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,

who has achieved an eminence by his masterly and faultless Hibernian impersonations, that has never been surpassed on either side of the Atlantic.

The engagement which is now drawing to a close has been the
MOST BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT
ever played by any artist in this country.

The performance will commence with Samuel Lover's celebrated Irish drama, in two acts, entitled
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gerald Pepper, (first time) | Mr. Dan Bryant |
| Portreeve | Mr. Geo. Holland |
| Major Olaus Mansfeldt | Mr. John Nunan |
| Col. Chesham | Mr. J. E. Whiting |
| Darby Donaghue | Mr. G. F. Brown |
| Phelim | Mr. J. Williams |
| Magdalene | Mrs. Jennings |
| Agatha | Miss Ione Burke |

To conclude with Mr. W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's famous picture of Irish life,
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy, with the song of "Finnigan's Wake" and an Irish jig.......Mr. Dan Bryant

**NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK**
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1865.
and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE
FORTIETH REPRESENTATION.
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq.
THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.

J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

The General Production on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.

Seats secured six days in advance.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**

Manager..........GEORGE WOOD.
Grand engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,

limited to (23) twenty-three performances, beyond which it cannot be prolonged, will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 28.

HENRY VIII. AND JEALOUS WIFE.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY, (only time,)
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HAMLET.

Few if any of the plays can be repeated more than a second time.

Box office open between 8 and 4 o'clock daily where every facility will be given to secure seats for each representation.

Prices—same as other first-class theatres.

**MISS ZELDA HARRISON,**
THE YOUNG AMERICAN CONTRALTO,

pupil of Madame E. Seguin, begs to announce her FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN HER NATIVE CITY, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, and at the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Aug. 28.

MME. ANNA BISHOP,
the great prima donna, has kindly consented to appear on both occasions; also,
MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,
the celebrated Comic and Descriptive Vocalist. Other eminent artists will appear. Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

## MEDICAL.

**THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY** Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

**A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF** midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR** GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

**CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAVORED** J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.**—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

**ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO** require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 339 N. Y. P. O.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

**DR. SWEET'S SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA**—To be obtained at No. 134 Water-st., corner of Pine, second floor, Room No. 3. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION** in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on ... impotency, marasmus, &c.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Continued from First Page.*

but the latter declined, on the ground that if the present plan of reconstruction failed he would be wanted. That's just the point I wanted to discover. Gen. BUTLER is waiting for something. Had he sat down in Lowell or in New-York, or anywhere else, and deliberately written and forwarded his resignation through the regular channels, as he knew how to do, it would have been regularly and quietly accepted, just as the resignations of other prominent officers have been. Let him try it and see. Gen BUTLER knows very well how not to do it.

### A RUFFIAN FOILED.

The "irrepressible conflict" in this city continues to furnish no inconsiderable part of the daily sensations of the street. A very remarkable instance occurred this morning, on F-street, near the Treasury building and Willard's. A small colored boy became engaged in an altercation with a white boy, older and larger than himself. For some minutes it was a square stand-up fisticuff, which the crowd rather enjoyed, as no one seemed likely to be hurt. But it soon becoming manifest that the superior strength and size of the white boy would give him the victory, the colored boy brought his heels into requisition, and made a vigorous retreat. Hereupon an overgrown, strapping rowdy in the crowd, belonging to the genus loafer, wrathfully indignant that he of the black skin should escape without pummeling, gave fleet pursuit, and finally overhauled the poor little black infant in the yard of a private dwelling, and was about to teach him that he had no right even to defend himself when attacked, when several gentlemen in the crowd, attracted by this extraordinary phase of the affair, interfered, and sent the loafer howling down the street, amid the execrations of the whole crowd. Not a more unprovoked or devilish exhibition of pure malice toward the race has been seen in these streets.

### DISFRANCISED.

The secesh of Prince George County, Md., are getting their deserts at last. The registration law of the State now being enforced disfranchises a great majority of them. In one precinct, out of 181 voters, 131 are hereafter debarred that privilege until they cannot only take oaths but keep them.

### A HERO COMING.

Major-Gen. WILSON, the cavalry leader of the Southwest and the captor of Macon, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

### COLORED TROOPS.

All statements to the effect that any considerable portion of the colored troops are to be mustered out of service are utterly without foundation. Such reports are spawned every day by some of the pardon-seeking rebels, who hold a stiletto for the negro behind their back as they grasp the President's hand and humbly pray. The more they protest against the colored garrisons the more they won't get rid of them.

### SOUTHERN MAILS.

The agent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad reports to the department that the road is now in readiness to deliver the mails once daily at all points on the line between Charlottesville and Lynchburgh inclusive. Postmaster BOWEN was accordingly notified, and will send the mails forward to-morrow morning.

### Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

### NO CHOLERA AT BARCELONA.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Barcelona, that up to the 1st of August, the date of the writing of the dispatch, the health of Barcelona and that consular district was excellent, there being no signs of the cholera, which was prevailing to some extent at Ancona, Alexandria, and elsewhere.

### HEALTH REGULATIONS AT PORT MAHON.

The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under date of Aug. 5, reports that the authorities there now enforce the most rigid quarantine regulations, and that information had been received that the cholera is certainly advancing Westward. The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona were such as to create serious apprehensions. Much alarm was felt in the Balearic Islands.

### NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Capt. THORNTON A. JENKINS, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

### SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The Treasury Department has to-day forwarded to subscribers to the seven-thirty loan the last of the notes. The delay was occasioned by the fact that orders for the notes came in faster than they could be printed. If any subscribers to the loan should fail to receive the remainder of their subscriptions, they should at once notify the sub-agent.

## SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

### Explosion on Board the Steamer Argosy on the Mississippi—Twelve Persons Killed and a Number Fatally Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Argosy No.* 3, Capt. VANDEGRIFT, from Cairo for Cincinnati, with the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a rain-storm on Monday evening, near Halfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud-drums, and the steam coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died, and two are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned.

The steamer *Argosy No.* 1, formerly a government gunboat, Capt. SHANKS, brought the regiment to this city and transferred them to the steamer *Gen. Lyttle*, for Cincinnati.

The names of the unfortunates were:

*Scalded to Death*—Martin Long, Co. E, and a discharged soldier of an Indiana regiment.

*Drowned*—Herman Bohiains, Hugh Taylor, Aaron Fixcus, John Rodrick, Amos Rose, Alfred Rader, J. McDaniels.

*Severely Scalded*—Wm. Egelshoff, Michael Murray, Norton Shelby, M. Busbee, Isaac Taylor.

## FROM MEXICO.

### The Empire a Failure—Mexico must be made a French Protectorate, or she will be Gobbled by the United States—Nervousness about Gen. Sheridan's Movements, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The *Times* City of Mexico correspondent, of the 21st ult., writes that the *Estafette*, the French organ, says that but two courses are left open; that France should assume the protectorate of Mexico, (as it admits the empire is an entire failure,) and declare it one of its provinces, or their country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible.

Frequent Imperial disasters are reported as usual. The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope caused a great sensation among the clergymen, who are also openly opposed to the Emperor. Gen. ALMOLEGAR has been sent to Washington as a Minister, who hopes for a "recognition." A threatening article has appeared in the French papers on the demonstrations they say Gen. SHERIDAN is making on the northern frontier. There is a number of bands of idle Confederates in the City of Mexico, having lost all confidence in MAXIMILIAN.

### The $1,500,000 on Board the Golden Rule—A Revenue Cutter to be Sent to the Wreck, &c., &c.

The revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, commanding, will leave New-York to-morrow for the Carribean Sea, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the balance of the $1,500,000, which went down in the *Golden Rule* when she was wrecked on her passage to San Juan. Mr. VICTOR SMITH, agent of the Treasury Department, after being five weeks on the reef, assisted by divers and two wrecking schooners, has recovered only about $140,000, which were in a safe. The *Cuyahoga* will take out experienced divers, and it is possible that other portions of the large sum may be recovered, although it is highly probable that it will be in a condition wholly useless for circulation. The Treasury Department desire to be certain that it has been destroyed or forever lost, so that they can strike it off their books, and, if needed, issue other notes in their place. The *Cuyahoga* will probably be absent several weeks.

### Death of a Prominent Citizen.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 24.

Col. JONATHAN EDDY, one of our principal citizens, fell in the street to-day, and died in about an hour.

## FATAL RAILROAD DISASTER.

### COLLISION ON THE OIL CREEK RAILROAD.

### Nine Persons Instantly Killed and Ten to Fifteen Seriously Wounded.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 24.

A collision between a passenger and freight train occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad this morning. Nine persons were killed and from ten to fifteen wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 24.

The accident on Oil Creek, near Titusville, was caused by the engineer of the freight train running up on the main track to get on the switch about the time the mail train was due. The latter, coming round a curve, could not see the engine until within a few yards of it. The two trains came together with such terrific force as to throw passengers from their seats and stave up every car in the train. It is astonishing that so few were injured.

The following is a list of the killed and injured, as near as can be ascertained: Gideon Lightall, of Belport, killed; Wm. Baldwin, Jr., East Cleveland, killed; Edgar J. Clough, of Fredonia, killed instantly; Steele Greene, Hydetown, both legs broken; one man, name unknown, killed; Elvin Pratter, Groveland, N. Y., both legs broken, cannot live; Randolph Phillips, Hastings, Oswego County, N. Y., leg broken; Fred. Joselyn, Corry, Penn., leg broken; Geo. Coley, Corry, bruised; Marvin Dyer, Corry, bruised badly. One other is badly bruised and injured internally, who refuses to give his name.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### An Excursion Train Thrown off the Track—Providential Escape of the Passengers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

An excursion train filled with passengers, returning to the city last evening from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony Railroad, came in collision with a hand-car on the track, in which were two men.

The engine, tender, baggage, smoking and four passenger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embankment.

They contained nearly one hundred and fifty passengers, including many ladies, who were taken out of the windows. It was found that less than half a dozen had received injuries and none of a serious nature.

Several of the cars were badly shattered, and the track torn up.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### JENKINS DOWN THE BAY.

### The New Steamship New-York.

Yesterday, a party of gay old boys, high in commercial and social importance, and solid men of portly dimensions and happy faces, gathered, at the invitation of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, on the beautiful new steamer *New-York*, at the foot of Canal-street, and from 10:30 A. M. until 3 P. M., reveled in the generous hospitality of their numerous hosts, who were represented by D. B. ALLEN, Esq., and his assistants. It was a purely "stag party," not a hooped skirt being visible; and so there was no domestic restriction upon the jolly old fellows, and the equally jolly young fellows—the nobs of Wall-street—who were aboard, early and thirsty.

The morning was cool, the air wonderfully clear and sharp for this season, and even before the splendid craft swung loose from her pier, the devotions to Bacchus commenced. In a stunning suit of white linen and flanked by half a dozen active assistants, the officiating genius of the punch-bowl appeared; and when the parched crowd saw that he was JOHN HESSION, the favorite of everybody, from DELMONICO'S, they were exceedingly glad. Mr. HESSION had a hard day's work as the central figure of a crowd of two or three hundred choice spirits—spirits who know what is spirits, and who cannot be put off with common doings; but HESSION came out victorious, and won the thanks of the party for his courteous and prompt attention to their comfort.

Having taken an eye-opener, and a morning nip, and an appetizer, and one for getting up so early, and one for the cool weather, and one with each newly-met friend, and one to the Captain, and one to JERRY SIMONTON the builder, and one to Mr. ALLAIRE WORKS, who got up the engines, and one to the beautiful day, and one to invoke a good time, and one because they did not know what else to do, and one to the bell that sounded "go," and one, two, three to keep the other drinks down, the old boys undertook a survey of the vessel.

But as this has been done by Commodore RINGGOLD, Chief Engineer BROOKS, and Master Carpenter LOWRY, of the Navy Department, we shall use their report, presuming that it was not made "on an excursion," and is, therefore, the result of their sober investigation. Here it is:

HULL.

Dimensions as follows: 296 feet long, 42 feet beam, 26 feet hold; tonnage, 2,516.

Frame is of white oak and locust, iron strapped; straps being 30 feet long, 6 inches wide, and ⅞ of an inch thick.

Planking; wales 6 inches thick, bottom 4½ inches, all of oak, square fastened, tree-nailed and butt-bolted; composition ⅞ inch bolts are used 18 feet up; above that galvanized iron.

Deck Frames—Main deck beams, 12½ by 13 inches; guard beams sided 20 inches, molded 15½ inches.

Spar deck, 10 by 6 inches forward and 10 by 8 aft, of white pine.

Berth deck, of oak; beams, 14 by 12 inches.

All decks are well stancheoned and kneed; in wake of engine, 4½ inch diameter iron stancheons are used.

Main and berth decks are 3½ inches, and spar deck 3 inches thick.

Keelsons—Seven keelsons, 12 by 14 inches, running fore and aft; also seven thick strakes, 7 inches thick, bolted edgeways.

Ceiling is 5 inches thick, of oak.

The hull generally appears well fastened, and presents all the features throughout of a thorough-built ship.

Vessel is fitted with two masts, carrying a fore and foretopsail yard on her fore, and the usual sails aft.

Rigging is of iron, and neatly fitted.

Cables—One cable, (90 fathoms,) of 1½ inch, bent.

Anchors—Two anchors, one weighing 3,000 and one 2,500 pounds.

ENGINE.

A vertical beam-engine, with a cylinder 90 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston, and is set over a common jet condenser.

The air-pump is also vertical, 72 inches diameter, and 5 feet stroke, with rubber disk valves, one delivery pipe leading from either side of the pump-chamber, discharging overboard at the surface; one out-board delivery, and one in-board delivery valve is attached to each pipe.

The feed and bilge pumps—two of each—and all pipes connecting are perfect.

The boilers are two in number, with 560 three-inch tubes in each; they are set opposite each other, with fire room running fore and aft. Eight furnaces in each boiler, with an area of 312 square feet of grate surface, and area of heating surface 10,000 square feet, in the two boilers.

The steam chimney runs up to the hurricane deck, which is 18 feet above the top of boilers, with one smoke-pipe in common for two boilers. The boilers are well made, double riveted in all seams not exposed to the fire; all necessary valves, gauges and instruments, are attached to the engine and boilers. The donkey boiler is cylindrical with a nest of two-inch diameter tubes; boiler set vertical in upper deck.

There are two Woodward pumps, No. 5, and No. 1, and one of Lighthall's fresh-water makers.

The paddle-wheels are of the common radial kind, very strong and neatly built of iron, 35 feet in diameter. Length of buckets, 9 feet; width of do., 18 inches. The engine and boilers are strongly secured to the vessel, the former with holding-down bolts, passing through the vessel, the latter sitting upon cast-iron legs, leaving a passage-way around and under the boilers, neat and commodious; the ventilation in the engine and fire rooms is perfect.

The coal bunkers are below, on either side of the engine, and a large one forward of the boilers with a total capacity of about 600 tons. The cranks and crank shafts are of wrought iron, 20 inches in diameter, by 22 inches length in journals.

Taking the mean pressure of steam upon the piston, at 30 pounds per square inch, and the number of evolutions 13 per minute, which we should consider a low average, the engine will exert a power of 1,800 horses.

Now, that report is—like old Sol Gills—"chock full of science," but it is dreadfully dry—almost as dry as yesterday's crowd of gay old boys. We will, therefore, add: The *New-York* is a marvel of strength, commodiousness and elegance. Her accommodations for passengers (and, after all, these are *the* points, for what does it benefit a fellow six feet long to know that the engine's stroke is twelve feet when his bunk's stroke is only five feet four, and no blankets at that?) are thoroughly excellent; the rooms are roomy, the beds equal to those of the best hotels, and the toilet arrangements of the very first order. And so throughout everything is an improvement upon anything that has gone before. With abundance of room, ventilation of the amplest kind, bath-rooms, saloons that are really parlors, pianos, luxurious divans and Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, the tried and true old commander, to see you through, if one could not enjoy a voyage to the Isthmus in the *New-York*, he had better stay at home. By the way, if any romantic young couple happen to see this article, they will be glad to know that there are two bridal staterooms on this vessel, each large enough to accommodate a small family, and fitted up in a way to give a bachelor the heart-ache, or as a Californian expressed it, "Gay enough to knock the hind sights off the Fifth-avenue," (meaning hotel, of course.)

The behavior of the ship yesterday was fine indeed. She ran up the river as far as Bull's Ferry, and down beyond the Hook, nearly to the light-ship. We did not learn the speed—it was sufficient; but her steadiness was marvelous—not the slightest touch of oscillation was felt; and, with JOHN HESSION'S assistance, there were few on board who would not have discovered even a shade of variation in the slope of the deck. Altogether, in her hull and her parts, the *New-York* is a noble specimen of American workmanship; price $650,000.

Just as Uncle Noah did when he made the trial-trip of his ark, so did the host on this occasion—gave a gorge; for who would go on a voyage of this sort unless he had previous assurance of a good feed? It is a British institution—this gormandizing on all such occasions; but we have naturalized it without difficulty, and now we can beat John Bull not only in building and running steamships, but in cramming on trial excursions. So we had a spread. The steward seemed to know what sort of a set he was to provide for; none of your ham-sandwich fellows, but real old green-turtle soupers who know what's what and what's not what, also. Accordingly he gave us a lunch that was in itself a feast; and, as Jenkins invariably says on such occasions when he gets home able to say anything, "ample justice was done to the good things spread before us." If "ample justice" means "swallowed," it was thoroughly done. The viands were in keeping with the beautiful ship, and the gay old boys were decidedly at home. They were young again; they threw themselves all abroad; Wall-street and D. FALCATION were forgotten, and business thrown overboard. Without coming up to a point of excess, the boys enjoyed their leisure in the flowing bowl, (Jenkins called it blowing fole,) at the bountiful table, and all over the ship, chatting, drinking, telling stories, drinking, smoking, drinking, promenading, drinking, lounging, drinking, &c., drinking. By some good fortune, just at the cackling point of the dinner we got lost in the mazes of the second cabin, where they put 174 passengers on as many neat shelves, with clean table-cloths over them, and if there were any speeches we did not hear them, thank the—well, no matter; we escaped. That speech-making is "a custom more honored," &c.; ask Gen. GRANT if it is n't.

A little after 3 o'clock we were returned, this side up with care, safe and sound. The company was most agreeable, the vessel a model of excellence, and the trip in all respects a success of which the projectors may well be proud. "Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion."—*Jenkins.*

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE APPROACHING CHOLERA.

### The Garbage Dumping Nuisance at the Central (N. J.) Railroad Depot.

A public meeting was held last evening at the City Hall, in Jersey City, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the further dumping of garbage and vegetable matter into the docks of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, which are being constructed at the terminus of their road in the cove south of the city. The attendance was large, and the meeting was principally composed of some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the city. Mr. F. G. WALBERT was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WILLIAMS acted as Secretary.

The President made a statement of the nuisance complained of, which was the dumping of refuse matter from New-York into the docks of the Central Railroad adjacent to the city. The miasma arising from it had been the occasion of a serious epidemic in the First Ward, from whence it had spread as far as Bergen Hill. It had been said that these docks were not in the city limits, therefore the people were powerless; if so, a law should be passed to remedy the evil, and if this could not be done, the people will have to leave the city, and property would decrease in value thereby. He urged immediate action.

Mr. HOWELL, residing at No. 88 Warren-street, said that on a number of occasions, when the wind was blowing from the south, at low tide, the stench is so intolerable that they were compelled to close all their windows. He had called on the President of the railroad company, and had been informed that the contract for filling in with this material was for a term of three years. The President of the road had promised to have this refuse matter covered with dirt, but it had not been done, and the dumping goes on as before.

Dr. COOK said it was evident that there was no more fruitful source of disease than from decaying vegetable matter, and from this malaria there was a great deal of sickness, especially in the First Ward, caused by the filling in of the docks of the Central Railroad, the filthy condition of some of the streets, the keeping of cows and swine, and the dumping of garbage in box in front of tenement houses. Dysentery, diarrhea, &c., are very much aggravated by the malaria arising from these sources, and in view of the probable visitation of the cholera, immediate action should be taken. He considers it an interposition of Divine Providence that we are not now all sick.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY said that the President of the railroad had informed him that if convinced that the material which they were using for filling in the docks was a nuisance, it should be stopped. He urged the great importance of having something done to correct the evil complained of, and see if it was deleterious to health. The effluvia was exceedingly unpleasant.

Several gentlemen present complained that at times the stench was so great that they were compelled to close the windows of their dwellings.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. WALLACE had met a gentleman at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday, who came in over the Central road, who was quite sick for a while, caused by the nauseous smell at the depot. He said that the effluvia was so strong at times, that it saturated the clothes of the travelers.

Mr. WINTRINGHAM said that he brought his wife home from the country in June last, over the Central Road, and that she was sick two days from inhaling this pestilential air, and that on Friday last, he brought his little girl home over the same route, and she is now ill of typhoid fever.

Mr. WALLACE said that every possible precaution to prevent the advent of the cholera would do no good so long as this nuisance was allowed to continue. If there was no way to put a stop to this nuisance, then the Court of Chancery should be applied to. The matter should also be laid before the Grand Jury, and if the law will not abate the nuisance, then they had their strong arms. [Applause.]

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and adopted unanimously:

*Whereas*, Miasma, which arises from the decomposition of vegetable matter, engenders disease of malignant and dangerous character; and,

*Whereas*, The health of our citizens is imperiled by the repeated dumping of vegetable matter and other garbage into the docks below the city; therefore,

*Resolved*, That an injunction against the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, its contractors, and all other persons connected therewith, which will prevent the further dumping of deleterious matter into their docks, be applied for without further delay.

*Resolved*, That prompt and efficient measures be taken to compel the Central Railroad Company to cover under with fresh earth and stones, the garbage already in their docks or wharves adjacent to the city.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. G. B. CLARKE, DAVID L. WINTRINGHAM, W. J. B. SMITH and F. G. WALBERT, be and are hereby constituted a committee with full power to carry the above resolutions into effect, and to take all measures deemed by them proper to abate the nuisance now existing from the dumping of such matter into said docks.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY suggested that they should not let this meeting pass without asking the committee to coöperate with the city authorities to cause the streets, boxes of filth and other impurities to be cleansed. In accordance with this suggestion, the following preamble and resolution was presented and adopted:

*Whereas*, It is represented that local nuisances exist in this city by means of deposits of garbage, deposits of vegetable and animal matter, hog-pens, &c., which are deleterious to health, and in view of an early visitation of the cholera in this country, it should be abated; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the city authorities and act with them in taking measures to abate such nuisances.

The Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen said committee: Dr. T. R. Varick, H. Steele, Job Male, Mr. Whiton and Mr. Harney.

On motion, it was decided to raise the sum of $1,000 to defray such law and other expenses as the committee should make, and a considerable portion of the money was subscribed by the gentlemen present, after which the meeting adjourned.

### Mozart Hall General Committee.

A special meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held, last evening, at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway. The purpose of the meeting was the calling and providing for the primary elections to designate delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention at Albany on the 6th of September.

The meeting was called to order by HARRIS BOGERT, Esq., President of the committee, after which the roll of members was called by the Secretary.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Resolutions defining the purpose and scope of the meeting were then read by the Secretary.

On motion, the resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to fill the blanks, designating the time and place of the primary elections.

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to report to the committee in general on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-street.

The meeting was then adjourned.

### Another Warning.

A DELIRIOUS BOARDER AT THE UNION-PLACE HOTEL LEAPS FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW AND IS MORTALLY INJURED.

Last Sunday evening, the servants in the Union-place Hotel informed Mr. H. C. FLING, the proprietor, that Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS, a well-known sporting-man, who had a room on the third floor, was raving under an attack of mania-à-potu. The landlord at once instructed several servants to watch and care for him, and sent for his brother, and that gentleman, on reaching Mr. ANDREWS' room, dismissed the attendants, saying that he could manage his brother without assistance. He did so until about 10 o'clock, when, having turned his back to enter a closet, his brother leaped from a window. He fell to the balcony on the second story, and thence to the sidewalk, whence he was taken unconscious. He was borne to his room, and his family physician attended him until Monday morning, when he died. The physician—whose address we did not learn—made a post-mortem and gave the relatives a certificate, and Mr. ANDREWS was buried on Wednesday. He was forty years of age. Little is known of him at the Union-place Hotel, as he had been a boarder at that house only about six weeks.

### Naval Items.

The light-draught monitor *Shawnee*, with one turrett, is lying at anchor off the Boston Navy-yard awaiting her convoy, when she will proceed to Philadelphia to go into *ordinary*. She is a fine-looking craft.

The paddle-wheel dispatch-boat *Wasp* sailed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday for the Brazil Squadron. She will touch at Cape Hatien on her way out, and from thence proceed direct to Rio de Janeiro. She was formerly the blockade-runner *Emma Henry*. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, W. A. KIRKLAND; Lieutenant, A. M. Mitchell; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, G. W. Gale; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James S. Girard; Acting Master, Isaac Hallock; Acting Ensigns, J. B. Taney, G. E. French, John S. Breman; Mates, L. Reinberg, F. C. Duncan; First Assistant Engineer in charge, C. E. Lee; Second, E. M. Lewis; Acting Second, A. O. Tilden; Acting Third, J. B. Edson, J. W. Keron; Yeoman, H. M. Waterson; Surgeon's Steward, John Dracon.

The store-ship *Supply* is lying in the stream, at Boston, awaiting orders, probably for the Brazil squadron.

Commander J. B. CLITZ is now the executive officer of the Boston Navy-yard.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Powhattan* is under orders for the South Pacific. She is being fitted out at Boston.

The *Tacony* will sail from Boston, in a few days, for one of the foreign stations.

### Excursion of Company G, of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment.

Last Wednesday, the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., took place. It has been the custom of this company to celebrate its anniversary every year, but since the breaking out of the rebellion, these pleasant meetings have been omitted until this year. The closing of the war has brought home a large number of the old members of the company, who have been serving their country in various New-York regiments, and it was determined by the present active members of the company to renew the pleasant recollections of former times, by celebrating their anniversary this year, and inviting their veteran brothers to meet with them.

About 9 o'clock in the morning they embarked on the beautiful steamer *G. C. Winants*, at the foot of Wall-street, and steamed away in the direction of Glen Cove, a splendid band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

On arriving at Glen Cove they spent a pleasant hour trying their skill at shooting at a target. Every man was entitled to three shots, and the one who succeeded in hitting it every shot was to receive a beautiful gold medal. The winner was Capt. THORNE, the oldest member of the company. No one deserved to win the prize more than he, and no one doubts but that the gallant soldier will wear his honors with grace and dignity. After the shooting the boys partook of a splendid dinner at the hotel, after which Capt. HUNTER rose and offered the following toasts:

1. *Our Country*—May it survive all future trials as it has its past.
2. *Our Old Members*—We will try to follow in their footsteps.
3. *Our Fallen Members*—We cherish their memories.
4. *The Thirteenth Regiment*—It is always ready to respond to its country's call.

The toasts were responded to in short and eloquent speeches by various members.

The party returned home about 8 in the evening, highly delighted with their trip.

### Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

Mr. ROBERT P. WINTRINGHAM, of Metropolitan Steamer, No. 1, whose right leg was broken at a fire in Water-street, near Maiden-lane, on the night of the 14th inst., died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, at the age of 41. Mr. WINTRINGHAM drove the tender of Metropolitan No. 1, and the horses having been frightened, he was thrown. His legs were caught in the reins, and he was dragged on the pavement until the animals were caught. His comrades took him to the New-York Hospital, and his right leg, having been fearfully fractured, was amputated. He was at one time a member of the Metropolitan Police force.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FALL OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Mr. HOLLAND L. KNIGHT, formerly landlord of the Sewell House, now the St. Charles Hotel, died on Wednesday, at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway. Mr. KNIGHT was crushed under the ruins of that part of the St. Charles Hotel which fell on the morning of the 7th instant. He was extricated by the police and firemen and taken to the Tremont House, where he lingered until the day of his death. He was a native of New-Hampshire, aged 55 years.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

On Wednesday, SOLOMON BARNES, of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, a youth of 16, was sitting on a spile at the foot of West Fortieth-street, when an outward-bound steamboat ran into the pier, breaking the spile and tossing young BARNES into the Hudson, where he sank and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday. The jury found that the occurrence was purely accidental.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLY FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The 2 o'clock freight train on the Harlem Railroad ran over MORRIS FITZGERALD, a youth of eight years, at the intersection of Seventy-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the lad, on being taken from the track, was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was borne to St. Luke's Hospital.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—The residents of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards will find the Classical and Mathematical School of Mr. E. A. GIBBENS convenient to their neighborhood. Mr. GIBBENS, who is a graduate of Harvard University, is a gentleman of high character and established professional reputation.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. MARGARET DIXSON, No. 308 Hicks-street, was feloniously entered by means of false keys on Wednesday night, and ransacked from top to bottom. The family was absent during the time the burglars entered. Mrs. DIXSON returned about 12 o'clock, and on entering one room, two fellows came out of another, and, in making their escape, knocked her over. Information of the circumstances was given to Officer BOYLE, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, who succeeded in arresting one of the suspected parties, named WM. ADAMS, on a South Ferry boat. The other succeeded in getting off. ADAMS was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday, and committed for a hearing.

THE BURIAL OF A DISCHARGED SEAMAN KILLED BY ACCIDENT.—Some days since, while the United States ship *Vermont* was being hauled into the Dry Dock in the Navy-yard, a discharged seaman named CLINTON SMITH, who was just going ashore, was accidentally killed by the parting of a hawser. The body was sent to the Naval Hospital, and from there interred in the Marine Burying ground. The fact coming to the knowledge of Coroner LYNCH, he proceeded to the Hospital, but as no records are kept there of the manner of a man's death outside the institution, no information could be given. On searching the graveyard he found a headboard with the name of deceased thereon. The Coroner claimed jurisdiction in the case, and has sent for the body, but whether it will be exhumed or not for the purpose of an inquest will be ascertained hereafter.

### Williamsburgh.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET FERRY.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday night, an old woman (supposed to be German) walked off the bridge at the South Seventh-street Ferry, while the boat *Arizona* was coming into the dock. She was seen by several persons, but it does not appear that any attempt at rescue was made. Some articles which she had with her were fished up, and will doubtless lead to her identity.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About midnight Wednesday, a young man named DAVID LINDSAY, in company with others, visited the lager-bier saloon of SEBASTIAN DREHER, in Leonard-street, Eastern District, and was ordered out by the proprietor. LINDSAY had scarcely reached the sidewalk when DREHER discharged a pistol at him, the ball slightly wounding him in the groin. DREHER was yesterday morning taken before Judge WALTER, but no complainant appearing, he was discharged.

## NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN—A KNOCK-DOWN AND PISTOL FOR ONE.—A woman named MARGARET BROWN, residing at Guttenberg, appeared before Justice AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday, accompanied by her husband and five children, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Constable HENRY, of the Town of Union, on a charge of attempted rape. The circumstances, as stated, appear to be as follows: Two or three days since, while BROWN was absent in New-York, where he is employed, it is alleged that HENRY, accompanied by another man, called at his house, and inquired for him of Mrs. BROWN, who told him that he was in New-York. The men remained a while conversing, and at their request, Mrs. BROWN went out for a quart of beer, and upon returning, she found HENRY in the bedroom, where one of her children was lying on a bed, and upon her entering, he conducted himself in a very familiar way, putting his hands upon her shoulder, but making no improper proposals. Similar conduct was repeated in the sitting-room. Mrs. BROWN was also requested to send for her sister, the companion of HENRY pretending to be in love with her, and threatening to commit suicide if he could not see her. The men went away and upon the return of the husband he was informed of what had transpired. Subsequently BROWN met constable HENRY and asked what he wanted of him, and also what he wanted with his wife, to which he replied "nothing." BROWN evidently not crediting the assertion, knocked him down and then left. Constable HENRY upon getting up drew a revolver, as is alleged, and declared that he would shoot BROWN, for which purpose it is stated, he loitered around the neighborhood all night, seeking an opportunity to carry his threat into execution. Recorder AVERY concluded there was not sufficient provocation for the arrest of the parties and consequently declined to issue a warrant.

THE CENSUS OF HUDSON CITY.—The following is the census of the population of Hudson City, which has just been completed, which shows a total of 10,509, being an increase of about 2,000 since 1860:

*First Ward*—Native white males, 1,197; females, 1,132; colored males, 6; females, 5; foreign white males, 680; females, 666; white children between the ages of 5 and 16—males, 477; females, 426; colored children—males, 2; females, 1. Total, 3,628.

*Second Ward*—Native white males, 557; females, 357; foreign white males, 352; females, 372; white children, 5 to 16 years, 227; females, 182. Total, 1,859.

*Third Ward.*—Native white males, 970; females, 1,081; colored males, 2; females, 6; foreign males, 673; females, 729; white children, 5 to 16 years, males, 452; females, 469. Total, 3,462.

*Fourth Ward.*—Native males, 460; females, 453; foreign males, 324; females, 315; colored males, 4; females, 4; white children, males, 203; females, 223. Total, 1,560.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man named CHARLES BURNS and claiming to be a resident of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New-York, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with having broken open the stable of JOHN T. CHAPMAN of Hudson City on Wednesday night and stolen therefrom a horse valued at $250. The accused was arrested on suspicion, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street New-York yesterday morning, by Patrolman J. B. PETTIS, of the Thirtieth Metropolitan Precinct. The Recorder committed the accused to the county jail for trial in default of $800 bail.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the three-story frame buildings Nos. 168 and 170, occupied by sixteen families, black and white. The structure being nothing but a shell, the flames spread between the lath and clap-boards over nearly the entire front, but the firemen being promptly on hand, the flames were soon extinguished. Had the fire occurred in the night, there must have been considerable loss of life. The damage to the buildings, which are owned by WM. WILLIAMS, were damaged about $200.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German who resided with his brother-in-law, WM. MUNZING, at Washington Village, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He retired the previous evening in apparent good health. The cause of his death was not ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

SANS TEETH,

Says Shakespeare, referring to the seventh age of life. But, whoever applies SOZODONT to his other ivories with a proper amount of friction, *shall never be* without teeth. Their destruction is impossible, while kept under the preservative influence of this balsamic vegetable compound.

[Advertisement]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

will cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures Pain or Weakness in the Back, Strictures, &c.; cures Weak Nerves, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Dimness of Vision.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

is a pure fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the one thing needful for all complaints incident to females. For particulars, send for circular.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

cures Gravel and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children; in fact, ALL DISEASES requiring the aid of a Diuretic. It is the greatest Tonic and Diuretic known—perfectly safe, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup of Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

These articles being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States army hospitals, and public sanitary institutions throughout the land.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

☞ Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and by this means avoid counterfeit.

[Advertisement.]

LOVE AND LOVERS.—Early Marriages. JEALOUSY; its causes and cure. Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY and F. N. GISBORN, Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime, being recreated. COSMOGONY, a World Within a World—its Gateway. The Great American Black Bear, and How to Catch Him—in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In ship Orpheus, from Bremen*—T. H. Dannemann, lady and daughter, C. Haller and lady, E. Hagen, Louis Vassneer, Miss Marie Kangucamp, Miss Catherine Sannemann, W. Darlage, G. Shraye, Miss Marie Sharze.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 20 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon sets... 8 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 13 | Gov. Island.11 02 | Hell Gate...12 24

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 24.

### Cleared.

Steamships City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Glaucus, Godfrey, New-Orleans, N. P. Brigham; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ariadne, Crary, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah, L. L. Jones; City of Bath, Bearse, Boston.

Ships Finella, (Br.,) Murray, London, Lindsay & Ross; City of Montreal, Dagget, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Quindaro, (Br.,) Steinwood, Little Bras d'Or, Thompson & Hunter; Aquila, (Ital.,) Coseille, Marseilles, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. C. Walker.

Brigs George, (Br.,) Graham, Antigonish, N. S., H. J. & U. A. Brookman; Juno, (Br.,) Farr, Bristol, Eng., H. & T. W. Meyer; Chloris, (Russ.,) Hein, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Anthony Kelly, Newton, Beaufort, T. Holmes.

### Arrived.

U. S. steamer Donegal, Acting Master, Geo. H. Avery, commanding, Port Royal, via Charleston, Aug. 17, having in convoy U. S. steamers Philadelphia, Gladiolus, and Commodore McDonough; parted co. with the two former off the Chesapeake, they being ordered to Baltimore. On the morning of the 23d the Com. McDonough sprung a leak, the wind being N. W., and blowing a furious gale, with a heavy sea running, which caused her to fill so rapidly as not to admit of the officers or crew saving anything belonging to them. The boats of the Donegal were lowered, and the officers and crew taken off in safety. Laid by the wreck until 10:30 A. M., when finding she was breaking up left her. Her Commander was the last to leave her.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Tonawanda, ——, from Pensacola, with troops.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 22 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Gen. Barnes, Norton, Mobile 11 ds., with 400 invalids to the Medical Director.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Garrels & Meyer. Had light westerly winds and calms all the passage.

Bark Ella Adele, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Alexander, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Jos. Eneas. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Johann Ahlers, (Oldg.,) Schweichel, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant.

Brig Haitienna, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Merison, Cape Town June 29, via St. Helena July 7, with wool, etc., to W. F. Coggill & Co. July 7, lat. 17 13 S., lon. 5 05 W., spoke steamer Japan, from St. Helena for Cape Town. July 19, lat. 1 43 N., lon. 30 16 W., spoke Br. ship Loughanna.

Brig St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Blix, Rio de Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Holmboe & Balchen. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. J. C. Ericsson, Shepard, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Catharine Wilcox, ——, Eastport 7 ds., with herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Arcade, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, New-London.

Schr. Julia Smith, Pratt, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clarabel, Sturges, Boston, for Saugerties.

Schr. Empire, ——, Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Dighton.

Schr. Elizabeth Otis, Ryder, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Smith, Pratt, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Pilot-boat J. D. Jones, Hawkins, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master. Aug. 21, off Hatteras, spoke bark Melbourne, from Liverpool for Charleston.

SAILED—Steamship City of Cork.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

### Below.

Brig Robin, from West Indies.

Brig Randolph, from Cardenas.

Schr. Louise, from West Indies.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. U. S. steamers Emma, from Port Royal; Metis, from New-York; ship Octavia, from Gottenburg.

Also arr. steamer Ceres, from New-York. Below—Bark Jane, from Girgenti.

### Spoken, &c.

Belano—Br. ship, strg. N. by E., Aug. 18, lat. 36 02, lon. 69 26.

D. Trowbridge—schr., from New-York for Barbados, 13 ds. out, Aug. 17, lat. 34 46 N., lon. 68 4 W.

Gordoya—Br. bark, from New-York for Melbourne, Aug. 20, lat. 37 49, lon. 71 14.

Herman—ship, strg. N. by E., Aug. 18, lat. 36 50, lon. 69 06.

Union—schr., from New-York for Jamaica, 3 ds. out, Aug. 19, lat. 37, lon. 70 05.

Villafranca—ship, for New-York, Aug. 6, lat. 45, lon. 35.

### Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Wm. Fletcher, recently in contact with the tug A. F. Willmarth, off the Battery, sunk this morning at Jersey City.

### Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 11, ship Pacific; bark Winslow, Nickels, for New-York; brigs Scio, Brown, waiting for turn to load; Sarah Farrell, for New-York in 2 ds., and about 30 others.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

ELIAS HOWE JR.
INVENTOR & MAKER. NEW YORK U.S.A.

FOR TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 629 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am receiving daily calls from Soldiers' Widows, desiring to make some arrangements by which they may procure a

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

A loyal Virginian widow, having lost her husband and two children in the Union armies, made application for one to-day. Calling upon her reference, I found him willing to place $20 to her credit toward procuring the Machine. Perhaps some one else will assist this and similar cases. If not by making a donation, send in their orders for their own families, accompanied by the price, and thus assist in RECONSTRUCTING THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

for Heavy Tailoring, or Leather-work—to RENT, and *all of the rent allowed* if purchased. No advance made on the manufacturers' prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

for Sale, Repaired, and Instruction given in their use; to Rent, and kept in order without charge; *one-half of the rent allowed if purchased.* Competent operators for family sewing sent to residences with machines.

Having increased facilities for the accommodation of customers, any increase of patronage will receive the same prompt attention as formerly.

J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st., up-stairs.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the City of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines* or *Nostrums*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used them this objection was overcome.

After 18 years' exertions, commencing in a small way, the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

MY OBJECT

in this notice is to make facts known to the public and respectable dealers, believing, after so many years' exertions, that the Druggists will discountenance such proceedings, and that the reputation of my articles may not be damaged by the use of inferior or spurious ones.

Knowing that many may read this article who are unacquainted with me, I append a few remarks from those of my native city, and whose names are known in all parts of the world:

"Being personally acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, it affords me pleasure in stating I have been most favorably impressed with his energy and integrity, and gratified at his success." WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Ninth and Brown-streets, Philadelphia.

*Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

"When on a visit to the City of New-York a few days since, I was induced to call on our old friend and townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York. His Store is a *Model*—a perfect *Gem*—the handsomest of any kind we ever had the pleasure of viewing, and so extensive, being 34 feet front, five stories high, and over 200 feet deep. It indeed affords us much pleasure to know that he has been so successful, and it is ample evidence of the merits of his articles—as in our whole business experience we have not known of the success of any articles without *Merit*—advertising merely bringing the name before the people."

*Boston Herald.*

"We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calculated to deceive our readers; and when we see an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, gradually extend his advertising from year to year until he becomes the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satisfied that the statements in regard to his articles *must be correct.*"

The writer reluctantly inserts the above, and would not do so were he not a stranger to many; and concludes by stating the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have been used by many thousands with complete success.

ADOLPHE FLAMANT & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, IMPORTERS of TIES, SCARFS, &c., NO. 36 WARREN-ST., have just opened a beautiful assortment of NOVELTIES, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of

JOBBERS.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st
Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 501, Aug. 24, 1865.
48, 22, 40, 36, 24, 25, 44, 12, 3, 54, 1, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 502, Aug. 24, 1865.
21, 38, 5, 58, 25, 31, 50, 4, 70, 22, 71, 30, 39, 48, 18.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, Aug. 24, 1865.
75, 56, 4, 16, 64, 3, 52, 71, 59, 9, 38, 37.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 402, Aug. 24, 1865.
22, 72, 35, 14, 71, 70, 43, 30, 74, 24, 7, 47, 66, 40, 20.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.